

NATION IS BASED UPON RELIGION, PRESIDENT SAYS

Is Necessity in Government, He Tells National Convocation of Episcopalians

MATERIAL PROGRESS NOT END IN ITSELF

Only an Instrument for Winning Higher Things, Mr. Coolidge Declares

WASHINGTON (AP)—Delegates to the central convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, headed by 130 bishops, climbed the slopes of Mt. St. Albans, high above Washington, to be greeted by President Coolidge at an open-air theater on the grounds of the National Cathedral.

A vast congregation was drawn together by the opening ceremonial, including more than 1000 clerical and lay delegates to the house of deputies and women's auxiliary, and hundreds more here to attend meetings and conferences, held in conjunction with the forty-ninth triennial of the general church organization.

Addressing the convention, President Coolidge proclaimed religion necessary for the continuation of American government and the maintenance of those liberties and privileges which are characteristic of American life.

All Based on Religion

"We can not remind ourselves too often," the Chief Executive said, "that our right to be free, the support of our principles of justice, our obligations to each other in our domestic affairs, and the confidence in humanity abroad, the confidence in each other necessary to support our social and economic relations, and finally the fabric of our Government itself, all rest on religion."

"If the bonds of our religious convictions become loosened, the guarantees which have been erected for the protection of life and liberty and all the vast body of rights that lie between are gone."

The present convention and other similar organizations were taken by Mr. Coolidge as evidence that "the major forces of the world are actively and energetically engaged in promoting the spiritual advancement" of humanity.

"When," he continued, "we remember further that this movement is steadily advancing through the years, we realize that it provides a complete and devastating answer to the indifferent, the cynical, and the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Canadian Labor Ruling Opposed by Department

Immigration Officers Think Law Is Jeopardized by Decision of Court

WASHINGTON—Immigration officials of the Department of Labor feel that the issue between the United States and Canada over the admission of commuting Canadian workers is not settled by the decision just made by the Supreme Court.

It can be said on the highest authority that the chiefs of the immigration service feel that the court's ruling was on a technical point and that the efficacy of the immigration law would be jeopardized if the issue were to be held in abeyance. A new test of the law is expected shortly in a case that will clear up the matter, as the congressional act that will accomplish the same purpose.

The Supreme Court refused to review decisions of a lower court involving the passage of Canadian citizens for business purposes over the international boundary. The lower court held that the Canadians concerned, who were employed in the United States, and crossed the border daily, were "nonimmigrants" under Section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1924, and that under the law Treaty of 1794 they were privileged to cross and recross the border for the purpose of business and commerce.

The contention of the Department of Labor is that Europeans who have come to Canada and taken out naturalization papers are not "Canadians" in the interpretation of the United States immigration law, but come under the quota provisions of their country of origin.

The department makes no denial of the right of native-born Canadians to cross the border. At the back of their strong opposition to the present ambiguous condition, is the apprehension that increasing numbers of Europeans will settle along the border and work in the United States, under their asserted Canadian status.

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Flowers to Beautify Pueblo's Vacant Lots

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pueblo, Colo. VACANT lots in Pueblo will be transformed from unsightly weed patches into attractive flower gardens. The civic improvement is to be undertaken by the Pueblo Floral Club.

This year the beautification program was started by the club at the Colorado state fair grounds. Acres of flowers were planted on the grounds and seed from the plants will be used to plant the city's vacant lots. Public school children, Boy Scouts and property owners will co-operate in the undertaking, according to Mrs. H. J. Morris, secretary of the club.

Nation's Mail Taking to Air More and More

Gain of 500,000 Pounds in Year Indicated in Data From 19 Routes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More and more of the country's mail is leaving the ground and soaring into the air. According to figures for the first half of the present year, 19 air mail routes carried more than 1,000,000 pounds of air mail as against about 1,500,000 pounds carried during the whole 12 months of last year. At this rate, there would be an increase of 500,000 pounds of the cloud deliveries in 1928 over the record in 1927.

But the increase is likely to be even greater than that, following reports of the jump in the number of letters carried since the reduced postage rate of 5 cents an ounce went into effect in August. This came later than the first six months' period and is not figured into the total. As against an average load of about 160 pounds a trip in the first six months, the August average leaped to over 300 pounds a trip under the impetus of the reduced rates.

Profitable Return Expected

Averaging the profitable with the less profitable lines, the latest records show that the return from air mail contracts alone to the 19 lines operating now about covers the cost of their operation, leaving as a profit any further returns obtained by the express, freight, or passenger traffic.

According to last year's estimates, the average cost of air service per mile was 67 cents. This figure, however, was arrived at by lumping in certain lines that had just begun operation and had not established efficiency of service. Now the figures for income per mile between January and June, inclusive, are given out, and average income is shown to be something over 66 cents.

Routes Vary in Costs

Officials point out that these averages are derived from the reports of a group of companies that show great differences in operating costs and in return as individuals. Income ranged from as low as 5 cents a mile, to as high as \$1.73, on the Los Angeles-Salt Lake route.

The New York-Boston route showed average revenue per scheduled mile of 75 cents. This ranked high in the list, but was behind the Pittsburgh-Cleveland figure, of \$1.42; San Francisco-Chicago, 94 cents; and St. Louis-Chicago of 77 cents. The Chicago-New York service brought a return of about 63 cents per scheduled mile, in the six months' period.

Woman's Influence in Politics

Social Structure of Germany Declared Revolutionized by Work of Women in Reichstag

What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 13 under the above heading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—It can be said truthfully that the 30 to 40 women who have served in the German Reichstag, since the admission of women nine years ago, have been revolutionizing the social structure of Germany.

They are forcing the men to give women and children rights and protection long overdue, but which they would scarcely have obtained from a parliament of men only, either because many of these measures were against the personal interests of men or because such questions never occurred to the men.

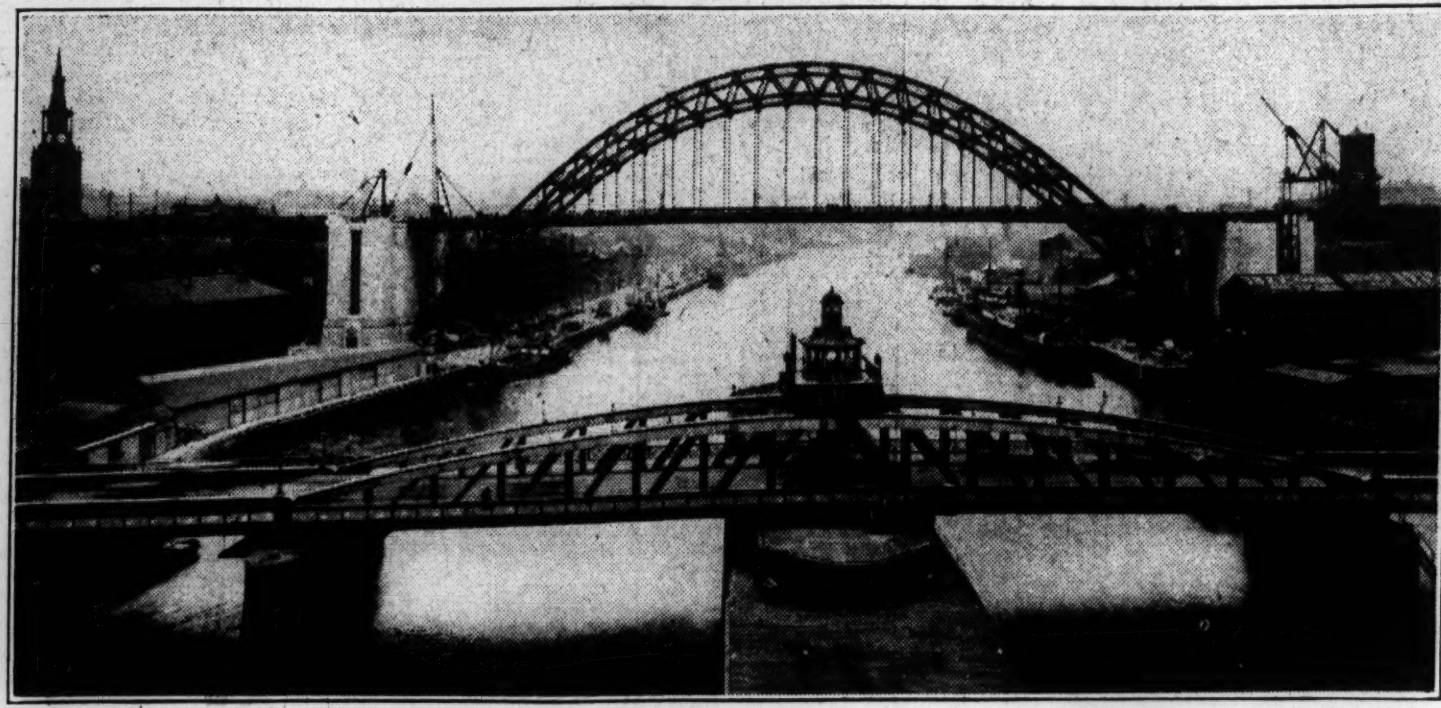
The women deputies in the National Assembly, moreover, have greatly influenced the German constitution, which is the only one of a great nation drafted with the co-operation of women.

It is due solely to the initiative and energy of the women members of the Reichstag, for instance, that Germany possesses one of the best, if not the best, law for the protection of youth against physical, mental and moral neglect. The object of this law is to insure what is termed a normal development to every child under 16.

Rights in Education

It was the women deputies who gave to women freedom with regard to the religious education of her children. Hitherto the children had to be brought up in their father's religion, even if the father passed on. This led to unbearable conditions

The Elevated Great North Road Looks Down on Its Former Low Estate



ROYAL TYNE BRIDGE
The River Is Spanned by One Clear Two-Pin Crescent Arch of Steel, 531 Feet From Pin to Pin. The Roadway Is Suspended From the Top Booms of the Arch, and Is Supported on Columns at Each End. The Carriage Way Is 38 Feet Wide, With Two 9-Foot Sidewalks.

MOVE TO STUDY ARBITRARY RATE CONTROL LOSES

Commerce Chamber Officers Shy at Proposal to Test Federal Reserve

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A resolution proposing inquiry into federal reserve bank discount rate advances during periods of active trading and high market rates was twice tabled by officers of the United States Chamber of Commerce in their mid-year conference here after lively debate.

The resolution contemplated that the Federal Reserve Commission of the national chamber look into the situation, especially in relation to "harmful diversions from commercial channels of the money supply that commerce and industry have the established right to expect from American banking at equitable rates." Expression of "excessive speculation," also was involved in the proposal.

By an overwhelming vote the resolution was tabled after Robert R. Ellis of Memphis, vice-president of the chamber's southern central division, declared the public would regard it as a pronouncement from the organization as a whole, whereas it was merely intended for the attention of the board of directors.

Resolutions that received favorable action contained a recommendation for uniform state motor-vehicle legislation, adoption of a model municipal ordinance standardizing traffic signs, signals, and pavement markings in harmony with the model municipal traffic ordinance and a uniform vehicle code.

State legislatures were urged "to have interstate rather than intrastate service in mind" when drafting legislation regulating air transportation.

Uniformity of aeronautical legislation was declared to be necessary and another resolution recommended "that the board of directors authorize the transportation and communication department to make such studies and recommendations looking toward the adoption of adequate enabling acts by state legislatures to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of special airports, and the adoption of uniform airport operating rules."

King George V Throws Open to Public Royal Tyne Bridge

Structure Forms Valuable Improvement to Great North Road, Since Roman Times the Chief Link Between England and Scotland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Eng.—The city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has for the last three years been the scene of the most important and also the most spectacular piece of bridge engineering ever carried out in England. The Royal Tyne Bridge, as the new £1,000,000 structure is to be called, was opened by King George today.

The King and Queen spent the night on the royal train at the railway siding of the quiet little village of Ponteland, eight miles from Newcastle. On leaving the train the state landau used at Ascot by the royal party called at the new school at Heaton, where 23,000 children warmly welcomed them.

After an impressive ceremony declaring the bridge open, the King accompanied the Queen to the playing fields at Gateshead.

The present is the third Tyne bridge to be opened by royalty. The first bridge here was built in the year 120 by the Emperor Hadrian during the Roman occupation. The new bridge has been constructed by Dorman, Long & Co. Ltd., of Middlesbrough, and London, who manufactured and fabricated the steel and also carried out the entire work of bridge construction. The agent in charge is James Ruck, who is well known in New York City and State.

The bridge spans the River Tyne and the quays on both its banks in one fine, clear two-pin crescent arch of steel, 531 feet from pin to pin. The bridge roadway is suspended from the top boom of the arch in the center portion, and supported on columns from the top boom in the portions near the massive granite-faced main abutments, which stand on the landward side of the quays on the respective river banks.

84 Feet From Deck to Bridge

The requirements of the shipping for which the Tyne is famous necessitated a clear head room from the deck of 84 feet above high-water level, and also laid the restriction on the contractors that, during the construction of the bridge, the river and quays must remain unimpeded for their normal traffic. From the main abutments, the bridge is continued both north and south in a series of approach spans, with heavy twin girders on steel columns, over the streets and the roofs of the busy "Quayside" area.

The foundations of the main abutments consist of two 84 feet, 6 inch by 28-feet steel caissons on either side of the river, sunk under compressed air to a depth of 70 feet below high water level, where solid sandstone rock was encountered. The methods of construction adopted were interesting. The steel work of the approach girders was erected, section by section, on the ground at its landward end and 2500 tons of

steel work was thus launched forward on rollers with the aid of four hand winches and block and tackle.

The erection of the main arch was carried out by suspending the two segments of arch, as progressively constructed, with sets of cables from erection masts anchored back to the approach girders. This was carried out till finally the two half arches were lowered gently by the last set of cables to fit accurately in mid-span.

The carriageway of the bridge is 38 feet wide, with two footways of 3 feet each, and is designed to take the standard Ministry of Transport loading.

This bridge, besides serving a very useful local purpose in joining up in one continuous line the main streets of Newcastle and Gateshead, forms a valuable improvement both in mileage and gradient to the Great North Road, the historic highway connecting England and Scotland, along which today pours a heavy and continuous stream of motor transport in place of the stagecoaches of a century ago, or the Roman legions that tramped nearly its entire length 16 centuries before that.

Steel Man Urges Governments to Help in Research

Industry, Says British Lecturer, Needs Endowed Natural Scientists to Do Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plea that all modern governments should devise some method of endowing natural scientists or others who are devoting their lives to research for the advancement of present industries, or the establishment of new ones, that will benefit humanity was made by Dr. William H. Hatfield, British steel expert, in giving the Campbell Memorial lecture before the annual session of the American Society for Steel Treating here, Oct. 9.

Dr. Hatfield also devoted much of his paper, which was on "The Application of Science to the Steel Industry," to a plea for research that will make it possible to produce steel and other metals used in industry at a much lower cost than at present, thereby widening the use in all forms of industry.

The Campbell Memorial lecture was established by the American Society for Steel Treating three years ago in memory of Prof. Edward De Mille Campbell, one of the most famous American metallurgists.

"Metallurgical investigation has progressed far," Dr. Hatfield said, "but I am overwhelmed when I realize how much there is that we still do not know; when I realize that many of the simplest expedients in the industry are archaic and how relatively backward is science in supplying the knowledge of natural law necessary for advancement, with many of the commonly accepted and so-called facts which I really believe are not facts at all."

"The essential functions of scientific training consist in improving the processes or the products of that industry by the application of new knowledge available either as the result of independent research pursued with or without special reference to the industry, or rendered available by a patent research within the industry."

"The financial research coming under the first is now being reasonably provided in some industries and with gratifying results as regards technical progress."

"I think that every modern state should study most intensively and then put into effect the best means it can devise for inspiring that such gifted men and women as may be born thereto are enabled to work in a suitable environment and with adequate resources for experiment."

LORING TEXTILE PLAN TO CENTER ON DISTRIBUTION

Selling Houses Taken Over and Finishing Plants Will Be Purchased

Announcement by Homer Loring, formerly chairman of the board of the Boston & Maine Railroad, of his formation of a corporation to consolidate a group of textile finishing and selling houses has been interpreted among textile men as an indication that Mr. Loring considers the problem of the cotton goods industry to be primarily a problem of marketing.

Members of the industry who have anticipated that Mr. Loring would undertake a part in the rehabilitation of the cotton textile industry, particularly in Fall River, declared it is significant that he chose the distributing rather than the strictly manufacturing end of the business for the field of his activities.

The Loring plan, it was said by men familiar with the units to be merged, evidently contemplates a shortening of some of the distributive processes by which goods travel from the spinning and weaving mill to the retail consumer.

With the grouping of finishing and selling operations in one organization it is believed a number of cotton manufacturing mills will be able to dispense with the services of selling agents or brokers upon whom they have had to rely to find a place for their output in the market.

The new corporation, the United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., will take over the Cohn-Hart-Mara Company, the Seneca Corporation and one other, all selling houses, and proposes to purchase finishing plants and a few mills either in the North or South as opportunity offers, according to the announcement.

Mr. Loring, whose successful rehabilitation of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and the Boston & Maine Railroad, besides his recent negotiation of a merger of three banks serving the textile business in Fall River, drew attention to his movements in the textile field, outlined his plan to Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, who will underwrite the stock issue involved.

Plan Outlined to Bankers

"United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., has acquired a substantial interest in profitable established New York textile selling houses which sold during the last year over \$25,000,000 of cotton cloth, silk and rayon having a total value of over \$22,000,000," Mr. Loring says.

"These selling houses, or 'converters' as they are known in the trade, buy unfinished, or 'gray' cloth from the mills and have it styled, bleached, dyed or printed according to the needs of their customers."

"The large volume of sales of the selling houses insures continuous full-time operation of the finishing plants and such mills as may be acquired. The mills included in the organization will not be compelled to seek a market for their goods and the selling houses will be assured of quality, service and low costs."

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Name of Town Changed to Fit

Lynbrook, N. Y.

THERE is authentic record of the existence of a town on the southern coast of Long Island, which was called Pearsall's Corners or "Rum-point." The same town now bears the significant name of Lynbrook.

Once this town, with a much smaller population than now, supported 37 saloons. There was much poverty and public drunkenness. The taxes were considered high and there seemed little to show for them.

Now there are good roads, handsome churches and schools. Any stranger passing through the famous "Five Corners" of Lynbrook today finds two banks, a music shop and soda fountains where the saloons once were. Everyone is fit to work and is working, so one finds few if any loafers.

Going through the main streets one notices many bakeries, toy shops, automobile saloons, and places where luxuries are sold. In the "old days" stores which sold necessities got along none too well.

It is difficult now to find a family dependent on charity. The laborer, returning to his family at evening, is not tempted by the ornate, strong-smelling saloons on his way.

One prefers not to picture the probable condition of Lynbrook, once "Rum-point," without prohibition, but certainly business stagnation has given way to activity, even as the "rum" yielded, significantly enough to "brook."

Early Riser Seeking World Bicycle Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oakland, Calif.

WHAT can be accomplished by early rising has been applied illustrated by Tom Silvaras, a lumber yard worker of this city. Riding before breakfast, long before the sun is up, and again in the evening after work, Mr. Silvaras, in a little more than three months, has passed the half-way mark in his effort to break the world's mileage record for a year's bicycle riding. The record—10,652 miles ridden in a year—is held by Tom Hughes of Wemby, Eng.

Prison Colony Successfully Governs Itself

Elects Own Judge and Chief of Police—Jurist Objects to "Petting" Prisoners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A successful example of self-government of prisoners, who were trusted and who responded to the expression of confidence in them, was brought from the Philippine Islands to the American Prison Association's annual congress here.

A prison colony, a virtual republic, in which live 2000 prisoners, was described by Ramon P. Mitra, superintendent of the Iwahig penal colony, Palawan, Philippine Islands. This unusual type of prison inmates, mainly offenders serving long sentences, not only are allowed self-government, but are taught to work in some useful way to the end they may be self-supporting when they are released.

"The prisoners are allowed to take their families to the colony," Mr. Mitra said. "They are given a plot of ground to raise foodstuffs or cattle. When they have served their sentences, they are sent back to the outside world, they are given the surplus in money their industry earned."

Elect Own Police Chief

At this prison republic there is an annual election, at which the prisoners choose judges and a chief of police. Occasional offenders in the colony are tried before an elected judge and before a jury of prisoners themselves. In six years as superintendent of the prison, Mr. Mitra said, he had found it necessary only once to reverse a verdict of this court.

There have been only six attempts at escape during the period, he added, and three of the prisoners returned voluntarily to serve out their sentences, while the others were captured by prisoners themselves. There has never been occasion to use firearms in control of the prison.

A school is maintained for children of prisoners. Social affairs are encouraged in the colony, and prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary are allowed to make visits outside.

As opposed to this picture of prison government was the view, at another session of the association, of Judge Marcus Kavanagh of Chicago, that the luxuries and extravagances of some great prisons in the United States constitute an apology to the criminal for his sentence, who is "made to feel that society has wronged him and who goes out with a feeling of resentment against it."

Objects to Petting Prisoners

Judge Kavanagh spoke of "petting" prisoners with food and entertainment, which may be out of reach of "honest workmen." He advocated, however, the kind of humane treatment and methods of correction that would prepare prisoners to return as useful members of society.

Judge James Austin Jr., of the Court of Domestic Relations, Toledo, commended Ohio's plan of a judge and court of domestic relations to deal with families as a whole. He advocated consideration of a prisoner's family rather than the offender individually.

A defense of modern youth was offered by Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of the University of Kansas, who asserted that young people of today are establishing their own moral and religious standards on a safe basis. "A generation that has produced a Lindbergh and an Helen Willis must be loyal to some type of inner trends which we call divine," he said.

COME INTO OPEN, EDITOR ADVISES UTILITY GROUPS

Tells Gas Convention Legitimate Trade News Should Displace Propaganda

DECREES TAMPERING WITH SCHOOL BOOKS

Put Advertising on Business Basis, He Says—"Editors Are Not Bought With It"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Public utilities were advised by a newspaper editor speaking at the American Gas Association's convention here to eliminate some of the practices divulged at the hearings before the Federal Trade Commission, and to "tell your way, sell your way into decent public opinion," rather than to buy it.

Walter M. Harrison, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and managing editor of the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times, told the association, which has figured in testimony before the commission, that there was legitimate news in the activities of public utilities.

"The things developed before the commission that I think you should eliminate," said Mr. Harrison, "are the tampering with school texts, the employment of lecturers without identifying the source of their support and the circulation of any kind of literature that does not tell on its face and definitely that it is sponsored by you for a specific purpose."

"Even One Is Too Many"

"Granting that much of socialism and government ownership has crept into school texts in the past, you should not counter by seeking to supplant the one argument with your exploitation. Granting that only one or two school pamphlets in all of the mass from the 48 states investigated were complained of. Even one is too many."

"School texts should not be prepared by proponents of any theory. They should be without bias. The public will distrust any other theory or practice and the seeds of their destruction are in any effort to continue or develop such a propaganda. Tell your side of the story, but don't be afraid to identify it."

"We admit," asserted Mr. Harrison, "there are many newspapers who have a low idea of the importance of their mission, but we insist that the great majority of the American press is clean and that the tragedy toward the light and the right, it is our purpose to hold the torch high."

The editor urged the utilities to base their public relations on the theory that the public is entitled to know all the facts.

"Give information," he said. Give it all. Give it exactly and present it in a way that the lay mind can get a picture of it. Be as quick to get unfavorable things about your utility as you are to get favorable ones. Get to the papers with information you think the people ought to have.

"What the Neighbors Say"

"You have been so busy expanding that you have given little thought to what the neighbors say about you. The need is for better public relations, better information, an increasing advertising program to acquaint the people with the facts of your business."

"There are probably 14,000,000 utility customers, investors and employees in the United States. Activities of these groups, the facts about the business units, are legitimate news which editors are looking for. My personal opinion is that more business news is a splendid antidote for prize fight ballyhoo and Chamber of Commerce 'baloney.'"

"The public utilities of the nation spent \$25,000,000 in advertising in 1927. I hope every dollar of it was purchased on a business basis. If you spent a dollar for advertising copy to sweeten a local editor in the hope of getting him to help your local franchise on his editorial page you were a sap and you offered insult to the whole newspaper profession."

"Editors are not bought with advertising. This goes for 95 per cent of the metropolitan press."

The testimony before the commission showed, Mr. Harrison said, that a majority of the public relations men testifying had done their work in an "ethical and aboveboard manner."

"Honestly in big business as well as small," concluded Mr. Harrison, "is the best policy. Play all your cards on the table and you will win in the long run. Fair regulation will follow a fair attitude on the part of the public, which will come as a natural sequence to fair dealing and the lowest rates you can afford and make a fair profit."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Congressional legislation should be designed to provide "safe and sensible regulation of business with the least possible government interference," according to Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, past president of the American Bar Association, speaking before the tenth annual convention of the American Gas Association, here.

The growing tendency of Congress to assume functions of other branches of the government should be curbed, Mr. Strawn declared. "President Coolidge," he said, "recently dealt with this subject in no uncertain terms when he said that such action was larceny of power, and that the responsibility of Congress for its unwarranted action

cannot be avoided by the weak plea that the law be passed and the courts decide its constitutionality.

Distinguishing between news and advertising, Owen A. Conner, financial editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, declared that what the editor wants is "news devoid of puffery or free advertising."

"Editors are not bought with advertising," he continued. "This statement goes for 95 per cent of the metropolitan press. If any public relations man is employed on that theory, he is damaging your standing with the newspapers and public."

Confidence in the results of the \$150,000 newspaper advertising campaign now being conducted by the New England Gas Association was expressed by speakers from that section.

Better Audience Declared Key to Better Theater

Need for Improved Taste in Patron Is Stressed—Little Theater Chains Opposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Growth of the Little Theater movement in the United States foreshadows the development of a national theater as the concrete expression of increasing public interest in first-class drama, according to Dr. Richard Burton, president of the New York Center of the Drama League of America, speaking at the league's first meeting this season.

The league was organized to encourage production of good plays and to foster the growth of intelligent and appreciative audiences.

Other speakers emphasized the importance of cultivating individual taste and interest in the drama, instead of "just following the crowd." They asserted that the exactions of a well-informed, sympathetic and co-operative audience could do a great deal to keep the standard of plays at a high level.

Dan Reed of the Columbia (S. C.) Town Theater declared that the success of the Little Theater movement formed a significant chapter in the history of the American theater. He warned against the possibility of its deteriorating into a "theater movement," similar to the chain store organizations which dot the country.

"These Little Theaters are not national, but most effective as local institutions," he continued. "They are offering great opportunities to the young artist who wants to get into the theater and who can now ally himself with an experimental theatrical organization, instead of going with stock companies."

"These Little Theaters really constitute experimental laboratory theaters which may be maintained as workshops in which every artist's own personal ideals may be worked out."

"They should avoid that standardization in method and production that would stifle the freshness and interest of the young actor's work. The youthful actor may not be so expert in his presentation, but he is often more profound, more interesting and more entertaining than the experienced worker who has become standardized."

Among the speakers were Daniel Frohman, Grant Mitchell and Charles Coburn. Mr. Mitchell said that the remarkable development of the Little Theater in Detroit, toward which 30,000 persons contributed \$200,000.

NEW HOMES CONTRACTED FOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Contracts for the construction of 100 new houses to be erected near the Glanzstoff plant in Happy Valley, near Johnson City, Tenn., have just been awarded. Construction work is to start immediately. The contracts total almost \$300,000.

DERVISHES IMPRISONED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—A band of dancing Dervishes, whose rites have been prohibited since the Kardis rising two years ago, secretly resumed them at Smyrna. The members were arrested and imprisoned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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UTILITIES PAY BUREAU TO GET 'NEWS' TO PRESS

Oregon Editor Tells How Government Ownership Is Opposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Public utility companies are paying a total of approximately \$4,000 a year to have a news service opposing government ownership of utilities disseminated among the newspapers of America.

The Federal Trade Commission learned this during its utility investigation from R. M. Hofer, Salem, Ore., manager, E. Hofer & Sons, publishers of the Industrial News Bureau, a weekly news service, and of the Manufacturer, a monthly magazine. Originally the service was sent papers in 15 western states, but since a conference between the publishers and representatives of several utility companies, held in New York four years ago, the service was extended to cover the entire country. It is at present distributed to 13,000 or 14,000 newspapers, practically every county being on the list, Mr. Hofer testified.

Both publications managed by Mr. Hofer have persistently opposed government participation in business and municipal ownership of utility plants. The commission was told. The \$4,000 which the publishers are receiving each year from about 80 utility companies over the country has made no difference with their policy, as they opposed government ownership 15 years ago when they had no utility support, Mr. Hofer said.

Much Space Used

An actual check of material being reproduced from their news bulletins made by the publishers showed that 3,111,400 column inches or 25,929 newspaper pages were reprinted in 1927. Much of the material sent out consists of "canned editorials," which are to a large extent reproduced without credit, Mr. Hofer said. He testified that he has told his clients that the material is generally produced without giving credit to him or his company.

"The papers have been the sole judges as to what they would reproduce," he assured the commission.

Nothing appears in the publications to show that they are being supported by utility companies. Mr. Hofer admitted. The main head of the manufacturer shows that it is supported by "solicitations and subscriptions from individuals and corporations," and there is nothing at all on the weekly news release to show who is paying for it, copies of the two publications entered into the record showed.

Others Also Contribute

The company receives contributions from other large industries equal in amount to that contributed by the utilities, Mr. Hofer said. He testified that his company compiles a monthly industrial review for each state and that he has written hundreds of letters to editors setting forth arguments against municipal ownership of utilities and calling their attention to the various subjects discussed in the publications.

"It is our constant endeavor to draw the dividing line between so-called 'free publicity' for purely advertising purposes and an intelligent discussion of a subject from the standpoint of the public interest in the case," a review of the companies' work filed with the commission said.

"Reproductions appearing or original editorial comment in the rural press and smaller dailies constitute a vigorous and continuous drive in favor of business and industrial stability and counteract radicalism in all its forms."

"We show the blighting effect government or public ownership has on private initiative and enterprise; we show that drastic and radical regulation which kills utility development hurts the community."

"We cannot doubt that the world is growing better."

This conviction should not blind the country to "the enormous work that yet remains to be performed and the long distance that must still be traveled before the goal of human perfection is reached," the President added. "There are almost whole continents . . . still to be reached and

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FRENCH VETERAN DEPICTS WORLD TREND TO PEACE

Tells American Legionnaires Adequate Organization for Defense Is Vital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—"The idea of peace is on its way in the world and we veterans are its best aid," declared Maj. Georges Scapini, French war hero and deputy, before the American Legion's tenth annual convention here. "To realize it, we must act with prudence and with courage and keep our feet on solid ground. To do this it is important that we maintain adequate organization for defense."

In the United States, the Chief Executive saw conditions which require constantly increasing efforts for the betterment of the youth of the Nation, he said, "is one that is now and will be forever recurring. In spite of our great school system, our secondary institutions, our colleges, and our universities, many of our young people are still growing up with the most meager advantages of education."

"There are large settlements of people in our great centers of population, still living under foreign conditions. Although they are dwellers within our borders, they have never yet really come into the United States."

Urges Wider Self-Government

"We have provided by our institutions for a genuine method of self-government, but there are many of our people who, through indifference or inability, are not receiving the full benefits of such a system."

"In the midst of a high productive capacity and constantly expanding material resources there are yet those who, through ignorance or inertia, are not able to participate to the extent of their deserts in our economic progress. The forces of evil are constantly manifest and their opportunities for activity enlarge with the increasing complexities of our modern modes of life."

Declaring that while the Government does all it can to remedy what evils exist in society, the President expressed the view that laws do not alone meet the problem of human progress. "It is a sufficient foundation for human progress."

"Man is more than all these," he continued. "He requires the inspiration of a higher motive to meet the demands of a spiritual nature. They might furnish a partial explanation of an Alexander, a Caesar, or a Napoleon. They fail utterly to account for a Hampden, or a Cromwell, or a Washington or a Lincoln, or for the long list of sacrificing missionaries, saints and martyrs who have devoted their lives to the higher cause of humanity."

Inspiration of Faith Needed

"Organized government and organized society have done much and can do much. Their efforts will always be necessary, but without the inspiration of faith, without devotion to religion, they are inadequate to serve the needs of mankind."

"It is in that direction that we must look for the permanent sources of the ministrations of charity, the kindness of brotherly love, and the renunciation of consecrated lives."

While the American people make great efforts to excel in industry and commerce, to strengthen national finances and generally to perfect the material structure of our national life," Mr. Coolidge warned that these efforts are not an end in themselves.

"They are but a means to a nobler character and a higher life," he said. "Unless that motive is provided from some other source, these activities inevitably lead back to the conclusion that the end justifies the means and that might makes right."

"We are not seeking an increased material welfare that leads to materialism; we are seeking an increased devotion to duty that leads to spiritual life. Such an effort would be in vain, unless our nation as a whole continued in its devotion to religion."

Green Addresses Convention

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stressed that organization's opposition to changes in existing immigration laws and quotas. The federation, in fact, would strengthen present laws. The only modification it would agree to, he said, would be to give preference to families of admitted aliens.

The labor chieftain, bringing greetings from his federation to the Legion, reviewed common interests of the two organizations. He particularly mentioned child welfare and encouragement of all groups to participate in government.

The American Legion heard from its aeronautics committee a program for aviation development, which in-

cluded reaffirmation of the Legion's stand for a separate division of aeronautics in a single department of national defense, but went further by recommending specific steps to achieve that end.

Conference on Aeronautics

The committee, headed by George E. Love of Oregon, proposed appointment of a committee, "a majority of whom shall have recognized ratings as pilots," to confer with the proper Congressional committees relative to the program outlined.

The aeronautics committee supported the army's five-year expansion program, with its objective of 18,000 airplanes, 16,000 officers, and 15,000 enlisted men. It also urged uniform state aviation laws conforming with Federal regulations; more and better emergency landing fields; adequate markings, and more schools to train national guard and reserve pilots.

Chief of 19 proposed measures sponsored by the Legislative Committee, headed at this convention by Donald C. Strachan, New York, was the universal draft, according to Col. John T. Taylor, counsel.

Award Made of Trophies

Probable immigration law revisions were on the slate of the Americanism committee, Frank L. Pinola, Pennsylvania, chairman. Military affairs, world peace and foreign relations, naval affairs, rehabilitation and child welfare were other committee subjects.

Award of trophies also was made, chief of them being the Drain Trophy, given to the State Legion department, credited with the most outstanding community service during the year. A report, awaiting only the judges' signatures, award this honor to Wisconsin. The honor was based on that department's safety campaign for protection of children, reforestation program, establishment of wild game preserves, restocking streams with fish, prevention of forest fires, reserve officers' training corps, citizens' military training camp and national guard work.

CHURCHILL JOINS BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LONDON (AP)—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be quite a reputation as a bricklayer while handling a trowel in the building operations at his home in Kent last summer, he made himself one with his fellow craftsmen by joining the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers. The Chancellor, who paid his entrance fee by check, will receive his union card shortly.

Notifying the new recruit that he will be pleased to enroll him as a member, James F. Lane, divisional secretary, sent Mr. Churchill a copy of the rules mentioning the entrance fee of 5s. and a weekly contribution of 9d. "This," Lane wrote, "entitles you in addition to trade protection to £1 a week should you be called out on strike and to additional unemployment benefit should you at any time fall out of employment."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ENFORCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The eight-hour law is being strictly enforced by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Offenders, chiefly small business firms, are being heavily fined for violations of this statute, which is a federal law.

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at \$860

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Tomorrow's Smartness

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and Unequaled Performance.

No other stock car under

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1000 miles in 984 minutes

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ENDING FLOODS MEANS NEW ERA ON MISSISSIPPI

Reawakening of River Trade
Is Seen—Cities Offering
New Barge Facilities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—As the Mississippi Valley is insured against floods by the great protective program upon which the Federal Government has embarked, the entire valley will be made more prosperous, local enterprise will step up to furnish added river facilities where needed, small independent boat lines will perhaps spring up as in the great days of the river, old cities will wax more prosperous and new communities will probably arise on the water's edge.

Great hopes are held by river men interested in the revival of Mississippi transportation. Some anticipate all of the foregoing and more. They point out that the Government's plans to make the river safe from flood naturally mean more prosperity through the old flood zone, and that this in turn should presage more business for the river. Already the improvement has set in.

Likewise as demands of increased river traffic call for new facilities of one type or another, it is expected that the larger prosperity of the local communities will place them in a better position to supply whatever more may be demanded by commerce.

Reawakening Reported
"There is a constant reawakening in Mississippi cities to the value of this great water highway as a means of transportation," reports W. M. Hough of New Orleans, traffic manager of the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Line. "Small towns, too, in time will come to have terminal facilities for river barges, I think."

"Sea cargoes will come to their doors; prairie cargoes will, too. New industries should rise at every terminal town or city, bringing with them new wealth and increased population."

"On the lower river, Baton Rouge, Helena, Memphis, and St. Louis all have municipally owned docks, which now serve under lease as terminal facilities for the Federal Barge Line. The government barge line facilities at Vicksburg, Miss., swept away in the 1927 flood, are being rebuilt at federal expense."

"We are hoping some day to have a great Mississippi-Warrior warehouse in New Orleans for storage

and transshipment. But in the meanwhile this city has a centrally located dock with preferential rights for the Federal Barge Line.

"Natchez, Miss., and Greenville, Miss., have no terminal facilities for the barges. It is difficult for some of these smaller southern cities to raise enough money today to erect terminals."

Vicksburg Building Terminal
Vicksburg's barge line terminal is expected to be in operation again by the first of next year. Over \$150,000 is being expended in placing piling, railroad incline and tracks on a site considered somewhat more favorable than the original location and safer from floods.

Vicksburg's wholesale merchants are reported to be looking forward to resumption of terminal service with decreased freight charges. Not only Vicksburg, but all towns within a 100-mile radius enjoy the same saving.

Facilities of the \$1,000,000 river-rail terminal at Memphis, built five years ago jointly by the Federal Government and the city of Memphis, are soon to be enlarged, though more than 2,000,000 tons of water-borne freight already are handled there annually.

Memphis Handles 250,000 Bales
Negotiations are being pushed for erecting a grain elevator in connection with the Memphis river terminal, at a cost of \$1,600,000. It is anticipated at the Federal Barge Line's Chicago office that 30,000 more bushels of grain than were handled in any previous year will come down this season from the northern wheat fields.

The river's greatest benefit to Memphis at present lies in the barging of export cotton. Some 250,000 bales were handled in 1927.

The alertness of Helena, Ark., to what river shipping can do for it is evidenced in its municipal terminal, one of the most complete on the river. This terminal, cost around \$250,000, it is stated, and now there is some demand for a riverside grain elevator there also.

Under present conditions, however, this might entail too great a cost, it is believed, and an alternative plan, similar to that adopted at St. Paul, Minn., calls for a grain transfer unit costing \$40,000, but lacking storage facilities.

Last season was the first of the Helena terminal's operation, when 55,000 bales of cotton were shipped through it. Use of its facilities is increasing as the public becomes accustomed to the service offered.

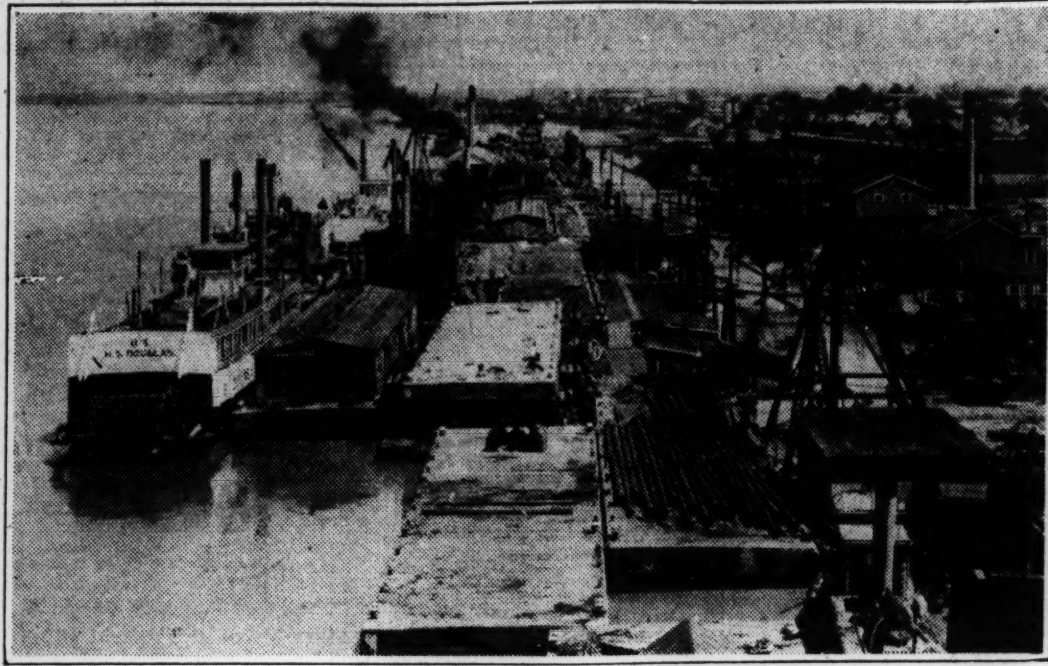
At Baton Rouge facilities for loading and unloading ocean-going steamships, as well as barges, besides interchange with railroads, are provided in the \$750,000 concrete river terminals completed about two years ago. Business has been gradually growing each month.

St. Louis Well Equipped
The notable river facilities of St. Louis have attracted much attention. They include three grain elevators capable of loading directly into barges. Built in 1917-18 at a cost of approximately \$900,000, the municipal dock affords a 900-foot concrete wharf equipped with two tracks extending its entire length.

There are four additional tracks embedded between the two warehouses and the trucking platform of the wharf. The 24-hour capacity of the dock is 2000 tons of general cargo.

A larger opportunity for filling in

Base for Mississippi Restoration Work



New Orleans Concentration Point for Levee Construction Equipment Operated by the Army Engineers.

gaps in river facilities exists on the "upper river" above St. Louis, according to the Federal Barge Line office at Chicago. Dubuque, Ia., has opened a terminal, which this line is using. Burlington has just put one into service.

Apparently transportation on the Mississippi stands at the threshold of a large development. Already South and Central America, Hawaii and Cuba, Europe and Asia send products up the great stream to the interior of the United States, and business floats down the river, outbound for these remote places and for the American Pacific coast.

What the Government is doing to hold the river in bounds will have its effects not only on the prosperity of the valley, it is anticipated, but also will serve indirectly to promote intercourse, via barge line, between this and foreign lands.

INVESTIGATION ASKED OF HORAN INCIDENT

PARIS (AP)—The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, have been requested to make a new investigation of the case of Harold Horan, correspondent of the New York American, by unanimous vote of a committee of the Anglo-American Press Association.

Mr. Horan was held in a police station for seven hours for questioning as to how he had obtained a memorandum of the French Foreign Ministry covering the Franco-British naval accord.

The Anglo-American Press Association has appointed a subcommittee to furnish the Government with any information desired in investigating the case. Mr. Horan said the memorandum had been simply handed to him by William Randolph Hearst with instructions to cable it to the United States, which he did.

WARNERS TAKE OVER THREE IN PICTURE FIELD

Absorb Vitaphone, Stanley.
First National in \$200,-
000,000 Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—A \$200,000,000 motion picture combination, through which Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., obtains control of the Vitaphone Corporation, the Stanley Company of America and First National Pictures, Inc., was announced on Oct. 9 in a joint statement issued by H. M. Warner, president of Warner Brothers and Vitaphone, and Irving D. Rossheim, president of Stanley Company and First National.

Contracts covering the merger, which involves companies whose annual gross income is said to be in excess of \$100,000,000, have been signed and are subject only to formal ratification by the stockholders.

The various companies will retain their organizations, the announcement said, and there will be no change in personnel. The combination, it was said, will assure the Stanley Company, which has a chain of theaters in the East and an annual purchasing power of \$10,000,000 for film rentals, a continuous supply of Vitaphone talking pictures from Warner Brothers and from First National Pictures.

First National will go into the production of talking pictures on an extensive scale, aided by the facilities and equipment of Warner Brothers. The merger terms, as outlined in a letter mailed to stockholders of the Stanley Company, provide that each

100 shares of that company's stock will be exchanged for 80 shares of convertible preferred stock and \$1150 in cash. The Warner Brothers preferred stock, entitled to a cumulative dividend of \$2.20 a share annually to Sept. 1, 1930, and thereafter to a cumulative dividend of \$3.85 a share, will be convertible into common stock of the company up to Sept. 1, 1930, in the ratio of 55-125 of a share of common for each share of preferred. The first dividend to be paid will be for the six-month period ending Feb. 28, 1929.

Action on the merger will be taken by Warner Brothers stockholders at their annual meeting early in December.

AVIATION TO BE AIDED BY EXCHANGE CLUBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—More than 20,000 business men throughout the country will join in efforts to promote aviation through a program for 1929 just adopted by the Exchange Clubs of the United States. The organization, in which 800 clubs are affiliated, has adopted the slogan, "Service to aviation," as indicating its major aim during the forthcoming year.

Construction of airports and landing fields, establishment of night flying beacons and marking of cities so that their names are legible from the air will be urged by the various clubs. The program in each city will be determined by the individual club.

BRAZIL FINDS COMPILING OF DICTIONARY COSTLY

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Brazilian Academy of Letters, which set

out to compile a Brazilian dictionary of the Portuguese language, is finding its job slow and costly. The members of the academy began its work in 1925, and at the end of the first part of this year had spent some \$12,500 and covered only 593 words—making the cost of each word about \$21. The expenses of the work have increased considerably since it was started and approximately 200,000 words yet remain to be dealt with.

Chile and Peru Approach Accord

Agree to Suspend Boundary
Commission to Promote
Tacna-Arica Settlement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Tacna-Arica Boundary Commission, which for three years has been struggling to delineate the boundary between Peru and the province of Tacna, has been suspended for four months, the State Department announces.

This decision taken at the suggestion of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, is considered one of the most important recently made in negotiations between Chile and Peru because it means that Chilean, Peruvian and State Department officials are so confident of a settlement of the entire Tacna-Arica question that the boundary commission itself can be dispensed with.

The boundary commission was originally appointed in 1925 to delineate the boundary between the southernmost Peruvian province of Tacna and Tacna, the northernmost province occupied by Chile. However, Chilean and Peruvian officials are now hopeful that the entire problem of Tacna and Arica will be settled.

It appears that this settlement will take the form of a division of territory between Peru and Chile. Peru probably receiving the northern province of Tacna and Chile receiving the southern province of Arica. In this case a new boundary would have to be drawn somewhere between Tacna and Arica, and it would be useless to delineate a boundary between Peru and Tacna.

Officials emphasize the fact that there has been no definite decision regarding the final settlement of Tacna and Arica, but that the atmosphere attending the renewal of diplomatic relations is most conducive to a settlement.

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New Brake Said to Stop Car At 60 Miles an Hour in 25 Yards

Force Supplied by Drive Shaft and Operated
by Clutch—To be Exhibited

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A new automobile braking system which its designers assert is capable of bringing a motorcar to a stop in 25 yards from a speed of 60 miles an hour, is to be exhibited to manufacturers in the United States by Marcel Guillemon, engineer of the Renault Automobile Company of France.

Mr. Guillemon, who is also vice-president of Renault, Inc. of New York, has just returned here on the Ile de France of the French Line. Two passenger cars and one truck, he said, are being brought to the United States for exhibition here.

This exchange of designing practices and mechanical improvements, he added, is in line with the cooperation shown French manufacturers by American motorcar builders. Officials of the Renault company, Mr. Guillemon said, have previously been granted extensive courtesies in the American plants for the purpose of studying production methods.

The brakes, Mr. Guillemon said, are operated by a very slight pressure on a pedal and the braking force on the wheels is supplied by the car through a clutch mounted on the drive shaft.

Paul Vavon, chief engineer of the Citroen Automobile Company, was another passenger on board the Ile

de France. This is his third visit here this year and his twelfth in the last three years, he said. The Citroen factories in France are rapidly being equipped with machinery manufactured in the United States and after the first of the year it is reported they will be able to turn out 600 Citroen cars a day, Mr. Vavon said.

"Machinery is not the only difference between American and European manufacturers," he continued. "There is another important factor which is just beginning to be realized by French manufacturers. This is the morale of the workers. The French manufacturers are making efforts to better the morale of their working forces and in the Citroen factories we try to make the workers feel it is their factory by holding to the promotion system when men are needed for higher positions."

HUNGARY TO SIGN KELLOGG TREATY

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, L. Waike, has informed the American Ambassador here of his Government's decision to sign the Kellogg Pact.

Political circles regard the act as new proof of Hungary's desire to come into line with the general world determination to settle all international problems by arbitration.

Does your correspondence mean anything to you?

Or is it the common property of the office, read by clerks or chance visitors?

Are enclosures ever omitted, letters soiled or rumpled or wrongly enclosed?

Every reader of The Christian Science Monitor who dictates letters, every secretary who writes letters should know how The Dictator can help.

Send no money

We will send The Dictator to any Monitor reader. Try it out in your office. If you find it helps as we claim send us your check for \$3.50 for the 16-letter size or \$5.00 for the 32-letter size. If not, just advise us and we will send instructions for its return.

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"SHE WEARS
HER CLOTHES SO
BEAUTIFULLY"—
THEY SAY OF
MRS. MERRICK

NO MATTER how much money some women spend, they never acquire that just-right modish look. And it is very desirable—this ability to appear well-dressed.

"Shoes are all-important!"—Mrs. Merrick says, "and then, I do believe in going where the best things are sold and selecting what my eye tells me is right."

Mrs. Merrick gave up shopping around for shoes long ago. For years the Arnold dealer has been providing her with the last word in style and elegance, and comfort that is truly exceptional.

Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes are dependably modish. Perfect fit is assured by the exclusive feature that lifts the instep muscles so delicately. Write for the address of your Arnold dealer. M. N. Arnold Shoe Co., Dept. M-6, North Abington, Mass.

**ARNOLD
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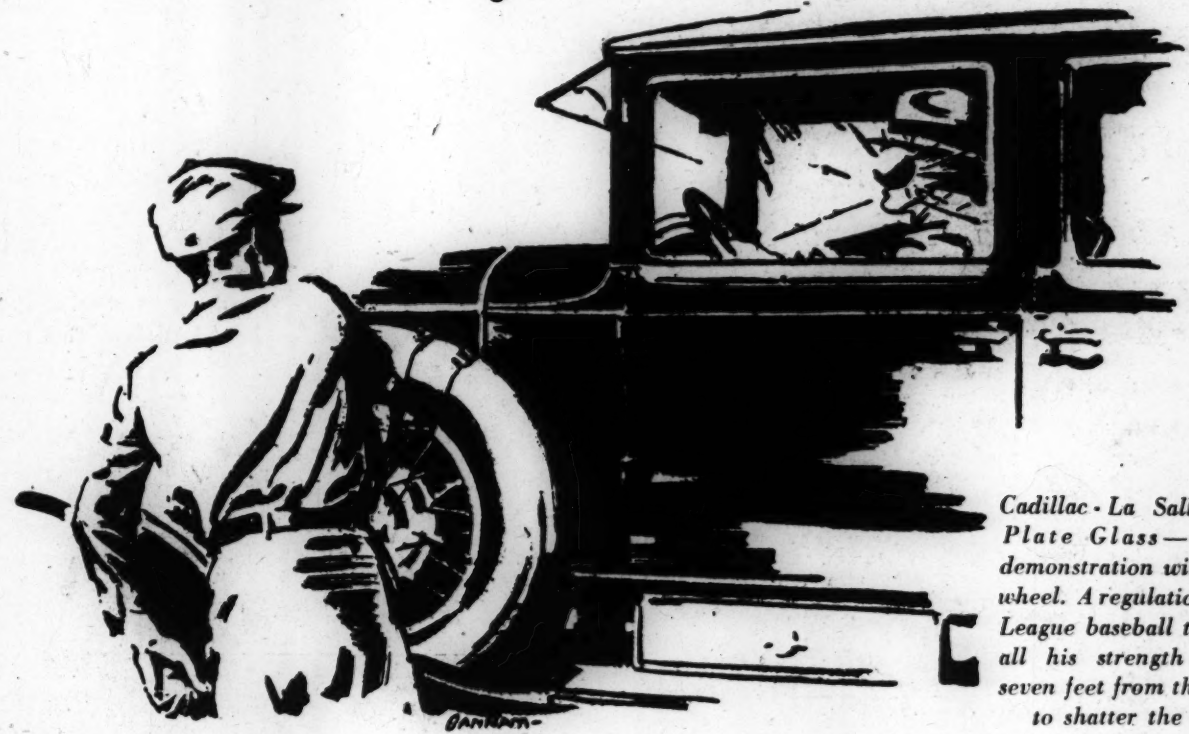
THE fact that The First National Bank of Boston has the largest Trust Department of any national bank in New England is significant. For it indicates that business men appreciate business methods. In organization, management and helpfulness to its customers our Trust Department is furnishing superior service in every branch of Trust administration.

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Protect Yourself and Your Family with Crystal-Clear Non-Shatterable Security-Plate Glass



Cadillac-LaSalle Security-Plate Glass—an actual demonstration with driver at wheel. A regulation American League baseball thrown with all his strength by a boy seven feet from the car failed to shatter the window.

IN THE new Cadillacs, LaSalle and Fleetwoods there are revolutionary new safety features of vital importance in this day of high speed and congested streets and highways. Unquestionably, they make these cars the safest in the world.

There is no hazard of flying glass in case of accident. For all doors, windows and windshields are equipped with Cadillac-LaSalle crystal-clear, non-shatterable Security-Plate Glass.

What does Security-Plate Glass mean? It means that if the glass in a windshield, door or window of a new Cadillac or LaSalle is struck by ball, stick or stone, or if one of these cars is in a collision, there is no danger of flying

glass fragments. In other words, security-plate glass means greater protection for you and your family. Thus the possibility of injury is removed—you ride or drive with your mind at ease.

But security-plate glass is by no means the only new safety feature in the new Cadillacs and LaSalle. There are the new Cadillac-designed Duplex-Mechanical four-wheel brakes. These brakes give much more positive, powerful braking action, but require amazingly little effort on the part of the driver.

And there is the Cadillac-LaSalle Synchro-Mesh Silent-Shift transmission—a remarkable device that enables

one to shift gears easily, instantly, without clashing, and that adds greatly to getaway in traffic.

You would gladly have paid extra for these new safety features in your present car could you have obtained them. But they are found only in the new Cadillacs and LaSalle—and there is no extra charge for them.

LA SALLE \$2295
The new LaSalle is priced from \$2295 to \$2875, the new Cadillac from \$3295 to \$7000, all prices f. o. b. Detroit. The General Motors Time Payment Plan is a convenient way for you to enjoy all that Cadillac and LaSalle offer, while you pay for the cars out of income.

CADILLAC • LASALLE

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors
Dealers Conveniently Located
Detroit, Michigan

Ontario, Canada

VOTER IS ASKED TO BASE BALLOT ON DRY EVIDENCE

Comparison of Conditions With Saloon Era Urged by Dr. Cherrington

WESTERVILLE, O.—Merely casual and superficial evidence of the benefit of prohibition, to say nothing of what might be proved by exhaustive research and statistics, should receive serious consideration by every voter before he casts his ballot at the November polls, asserts Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism. In a campaign statement just issued he said:

"The fundamental question in deciding the campaign is not whether prohibition has been a complete success or whether there are weaknesses in the law or in its administration, or whether there are harmful incidents connected with the enforcement, but rather, whether, taking everything into account, social, economic, political, moral and spiritual conditions are better or worse as a result of prohibition."

In the effort to determine this question, consideration should be given to the following general questions, most of which practically every voter, from his own knowledge and observation, is competent to answer for himself:

"Do city streets show more or less evidence of the liquor traffic since the adoption of prohibition?"

"Are places for the sale of liquor, brewery and other liquor delivery vehicles, drinking and drunkenness, drink-caused street brawls more or less evident?"

"In Hotels and Trains"

"Are railroad trains, interurban cars and city street cars freer or less free from the evidence of drinking and intoxication?"

"Do the hotels show more or less evidence of the use of liquor than before prohibition?"

"Do political meetings, fairs, carnivals, games, exhibitions and holiday celebrations show more or less evidence of the beverage liquor traffic than prior to the prohibition regime?"

"Do graduates who have attended commencement exercises of their colleges during the last 15 or 20 years believe that there is more or less liquor on the average campus?"

"Do conditions around local, state and national public buildings, city council rooms, state legislative halls and congressional chambers, and at the theaters indicate a greater or lesser use of beverage alcohol?"

"Is there more or less evidence of intoxication among automobile drivers in proportion to the number of automobiles used than there was prior to prohibition?"

"Is there more or less indication of the part played by beverage alcohol in labor disputes, strikes, mine disturbances, mobs, riots, and class outbreaks, since the inauguration of prohibition?"

"What About Elections?"

"Are local, state and national elections freer or less free from alcoholism and from the evidences of the political activity of the liquor traffic since the beginning of the prohibition regime?"

"Is there more or less evidence of drinking and drunkenness in and around manufacturing plants, and have industrial accidents and absenteeism increased or decreased under prohibition?"

"Have the homes and living conditions of the laboring classes been improved or otherwise and are there indications of more or less thrift and a greater, or lesser degree of poverty as a result of prohibition?"

"How much of the much-referred-to drinking among young people is hearsay evidence and the result of war propaganda, and how much of such reports is the result of first-hand investigations which you have made and first-hand knowledge which you possess?"

"Are retail merchants inclined to believe that the sale of any commodity would be increased if that commodity could no longer be sold in retail establishments and had to be sold only clandestinely and at all times under the risk of arrest, conviction and jail?"

"A Question of Advertising"

"Would the great fraternity of advertising agents and specialists believe or declare that if any commodity which had formerly been sold at retail and heavily advertised in the magazines, daily papers, on billboards, in street cars and in every other conceivable way, were to discontinue all advertising for a season, the sale and consumption of such a commodity would increase or decrease?"

"If business concerns were to find all importations prohibited, thus making it necessary to smuggle into the country all such articles, would they find opportunity to dispose of a greater or lesser amount of such foreign produced commodity than could be disposed of under easy importation conditions?"

"Is the success or failure of prohibition to be determined more by its results in salvaging processes or by its possibilities in preventing evils

that otherwise would likely be prevalent than would likely be more prevalent than they are today?"

Responsibility for Lawlessness

"Do you think that prohibition has been responsible for lawlessness or do you think that prohibition has rather served to bring strongly to the attention of the public the tendency of many classes of people increasingly to disregard laws?"

"Should those who disobey the law and show disregard and disrespect for the Constitution and the Government be the dictators whose demands for the repeal or weakening of the law should be respected, or should the voice of the law-abiding and law-respecting classes be given greater consideration in determining the advisability as to whether the prohibition law should be continued, modified or repealed?"

"Should the question as to the success or failure of prohibition be determined solely with regard to its effect on those at the bottom of the social scale or rather as to its effect on the great mass of the people who do not drink and who obey the law and who insist that consideration should be given to their safety, comfort, rights and desires?"

"Finally, for many years prohibition has been in operation in thousands of villages and townships and counties throughout the length and breadth of the United States. All but three states today are under strong prohibition codes. Beverage alcohol has been thrown out of interstate commerce. Prohibition has finally been placed in the Federal Constitution."

Penalties Becoming Heavier

"Stringent laws have been enacted by Congress to enforce the prohibition amendment. State governments are using part of their government machinery to enforce the prohibitory law. Many thousands of operatives, state and national, are on the look-out to detect violators. The penalties, both as to fine and imprisonment, are becoming heavier and surer. Millions of dollars are being expended each year by the federal and state governments for the administration and enforcement of prohibition."

"The coast guard, custom agents, federal and state attorneys, local and state prosecutors, and special enforcement units of both state and federal governments are at work in the effort to enforce prohibition. The advertising of intoxicating liquors on billboards, in the magazines and in the public press has ceased. The saloons on the principal streets of the cities have ceased. The liquor traffic is outlawed. Those who engage in it in any degree are committing crime. Do you believe that under all such conditions it is probable that the liquor traffic will be greater or lesser amount of beverage alcohol imported, manufactured, sold and consumed than there was before the ban of prohibition was placed upon the liquor traffic?"

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. J. L. Cobb, New York City.
Mrs. Alice C. McWilliams, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Corn L. Eastman, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Katherine Close, Hollywood, Calif.
Ernest Hutton, Kansas City, Mo.
George B. Seidler, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Gladys B. Percival, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Pearl Burchard, Greenburg, Kan.
Miss Adelaide M. White, Bear Lake, Minn.
Miss Ida Lillie, Hillsdale, Del.
Mrs. Ethel Sheriff, Dublin, Ire.
Miss L. Sheriff, Dublin, Ire.
William Webster, Jr., Birmingham, N. Y.
Mrs. L. Hammer, New York City.
Caroline M. Land, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. L. M. Land, Toronto, Can.
B. E. Rodney, New Orleans, La.
Miss M. Ellimith, Longfield, New Orleans, La.
Theodore Burkhardt, Portland, Ore.
Louis H. Collett, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss H. P. MacLeod, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss E. Elise Hyde, Attleboro, Mass.
Elizabeth Richer, Westport, Conn.
Elizabeth Jaquish, Burdett, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice Spencer Cone, Atlanta, Ga.

FUND IS ESTABLISHED TO HONOR INVENTORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A fund of \$25,000 has just been established by Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson, New York inventor, to enable the American Electro-Chemical Society to award a gold medal and a prize of \$1000 every two years for the most distinguished contribution in any of the fields covered by the society.

Announcement of the gift was made at Columbia University by Prof. Colin G. Fink, secretary of the society, who also announced the establishment of an annual award of \$100 for the best paper contributed during any one year to the official publication of the society by a student or a recent graduate.

BANKS AID BETTER HOUSING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—By the simple means of refusing loans on houses that are not properly built, banking institutions here are forcing better construction methods and the use of sound materials in the erection of dwellings. Regulations on building in the Federal District are now being drafted by Primo Villa Michel, Acting Governor of the district.

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON

Across the Park

Menu Suggestions

Smoked Shoulder with Spinach, Boiled Potato, Rolls and Butter 40c

Breaded Pork Tenderloin, with Tomato Sauce, Mashed Potato, Vegetable, Rolls and Butter 40c

Corned Beef Hash Special, consisting of Corned Beef Hash, String Beans, Cuddi Sauce, Buttered Toast, Tea or Coffee 40c

Always a Large Variety on the Menu to Select From

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities

41 in and around Boston

WORK CRITICIZES DEMOCRATS ON TARIFF ISSUE

Takes Raskob to Task for Going Contrary to His Adopted Party Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, emphasized the importance of the tariff issue in a letter to John J. Raskob and chided the chairman of the Democratic National Committee for adopting Republican "protection" views, contrary to the accepted "Democratic tariff program" for "revenue only."

Dr. Work's letter says in part: "May I suggest that while, as a Democrat, you are only a few months old, the tariff policy of the Democratic Party—one of opposition to the protective principle—is more than a hundred years old."

"But when I express my belief in the protective tariff principle I am able to point to the record of the Republican Party from its birth in behalf of that principle, and can assure you that there is not a Republican candidate for Congress who does not join me in favor of a protective tariff. On the other hand, the record of your adopted party has been one of consistent opposition to a protective tariff. If you were to undertake to get Democratic candidates for Congress to join you in advocating a protective tariff you would be abandoned by most of them. Congress is the branch of government which passes tariff laws."

Quotes Democratic Record

"You say, in effect, that while there was little or no reason for a protective tariff during the years when you were a Republican, the world has an altered economic picture since the late war, making a protective tariff vital to the prosperity of the country. But the World War was well over in 1924 when the Democratic national platform contained a platform plank beginning: 'We reaffirm the traditional policy of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only, etc.'"

"The war was over when the representatives of your present party in Congress, in 1921 and 1922, voted against increased tariff rates and it was over when the last Democratic President vetoed a farmers' emergency protective tariff bill."

"Within the last few days, one of the distinguished leaders of your party, Senator Swanson of Virginia, publicly approved a definition of Democratic party principles, including 'tariff for revenue only.'"

"May I ask you, Mr. Chairman, if you intend to repudiate the principles of Tilden, Cleveland, Bryan and Wilson, and the many national platforms of the Democratic Party which have denounced a protective tariff as immoral, unwise and unconstitutional?"

Two Tariff Revisions

"We have had two Democratic tariff revisions in the past 40 years. Both times, in the preceding campaigns, the country was assured that they would not disturb business."

"Nevertheless, after both these Democratic tariff revisions, there was general depression and unemployment."

"Governor Smith said in his acceptance speech: 'The Democratic Party does not, and under my leadership will not, advocate any sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system which would cause business upheaval or economic distress. This principle was recognized as far back as the passage of the Underwood Tariff Bill.'"

"Such Democratic duplicity was inflicted upon the farmers of America in 1917 and one-half years the Republican Party has not been able to repair all the damage done."

"Your candidate does not make himself clear on the subject."

Unemployment Resulted

"You say that under existing conditions a protective tariff does not help the farmer. Do you not think that the re-employment of the 6,000,000 wage earners who were laid off under the Underwood tariff law seven years ago is helpful to the farmer?"

"Do you want to put the farmers of the country back into the condition in which the Republican Party found them in March, 1921, when their credit had been destroyed and the prices of their products had fallen one-half in nine months?"

"I am told you deny that the country is prosperous, but it seems to me that the sale of 15,000,000 automobiles in this country in the past seven years is a sufficient answer to that."

"But the very disagreement in your party as to the sort of tariff bill you

would write after the overthrow of the existing law, is reason enough why the success of the Democratic Party would be sure to cause serious business disturbances."

Upward Tariff Revision

Needed, Gov. Fisher Says

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A serious economic peril is confronting the industrial structure of the United States, requiring immediate upward tariff revision, Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania said in an address before the Union League Club. The speech was broadcast over a hook-up of 12 stations.

Governor Fisher, urging the election of Herbert Hoover, assailed the Democrats for sponsoring a "false issue." He questioned the sincerity of their tariff plank and warned against the invasion of foreign-made products.

The situation had become so grave, he said, that the present tariff schedules must be raised to give the American manufacturer adequate protection from foreign imports, which have increased until "the volume of imports is now as large as in the final year of the Democratic non-protective Simmons-Underwood Act."

Longworth Criticizes Plan of Democrats on Tariff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Democratic tariff plank is "a thinly veiled effort to delude the voter into the belief that the Democratic Party has abandoned its old opposition to the protective theory," Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said in an address before the Westchester County Women's Republican Club here.

Mr. Longworth declared Democratic Party leaders are misrepresenting the real tariff issue. He said the "effective competition" called for in the Democratic plank means that the foreign producer will have an advantage over the home producer by reason of lower labor costs, which he held, are the largest item in the production of many articles. He declared unless the duty is adequate, it is still as ineffective as no duty at all.

"No Republican protective tariff has ever closed a factory, mortgaged a farm or caused an American man or woman to lose their job," he said.

"No Democratic tariff law has failed to do all three."

"The Democratic fears of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law have been disproved by figures on our foreign trade. Not only have our exports grown, but our receipts from customs duties have been far more than those under any tariff bill in history, and twice what the Underwood bill produced. Our tariff revenue produces one-fifth of the money needed to run the government."

Mr. Longworth held that if changes are made in duties there should be an increase in certain agricultural products, but that the changes should be made by those who favor the protective tariff plan.

"With a House of Representatives controlled by the Republican Party," he continued, "and an effective majority in the United States Senate, and with Herbert Hoover at the executive helm, the country will continue its march to heights of prosperity undreamed of by the fathers of the Republic."

The meeting was the most important one held by the club during this campaign. The club has more than 1000 members and is working actively in support of the Republican national and state tickets.

Farmers Need Protective

Tariff, McNary Believes

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, and coauthor of the McNary-Haugen farm bill, will spend the balance of the campaign working for the election of Herbert Hoover and Senator Curtis, he announced at Western Republican headquarters here. Up to this time he has been engaged as a member of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee in western senatorial campaigns.

Maintenance of the "Republican policy of protection of agricultural products and the strengthening and extension of that policy," he declared the main issue in the West.

"This principle must constitute the foundation of any effective plan for farm relief."

"Indeed, the primary purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill was to make the tariff effective to those staple crops by which we produce a surplus. Consequently, that measure with the equalization fee, or without, would completely fail unless supported by a strong protective tariff. This formula of relief, or any formula fashioned thereafter, would have been ineffectual under all of the tariff acts passed by the Democratic Party while in power and now pledged to be enacted by that party if returned to power."

VOTERS SETTING NATIONAL MARK IN ENROLLMENT

New York's First Two Days List 61 Per Cent More Than Four Years Ago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A record of 574,181 enrollments was piled up in the first two days of registration in New York City for the November election. This is an increase of 61 per cent over the figures of 1924.

A significant feature of the enrollment is the large number of women and first voters among the registrants, this being particularly true in the strongly Republican fifteenth assembly district in Manhattan, where it was reported that more than 60 per cent of the registrants were women, a large number of them voting for the first time.

In the Borough of Richmond it was reported that approximately half those registering were women. This borough is normally Democratic in state elections but has been Republican in presidential elections.

While no tabulation has been made of the number of women registering, officials stated their belief that this election will bring out more women voters than has been recorded since the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment. Political leaders attribute a part of the large women vote to the special interest of women in the November election and a part to the energetic work of ward and precinct leaders who have been assigned to the task of getting out the vote.

Some reports of election irregularities have been received by the Board of Elections and by George Z. Medalle, who has been appointed special assistant attorney-general to handle registration and election cases. In two cases, Mr. Medalle said, complaints had been received sufficiently specific to warrant taking action. A staff of volunteer attorneys to make investigations in each district has been appointed and will proceed with any complaints that are made.

Registrations at Chicago

Gain 30 P. C. Over 1924

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chicago's registration for the presidential election shows a gain of 30.47, which is 30 per cent better than four years ago and 161,459 higher than for last spring's primary, when local interest reached its peak. The total was 1,389,742 at the close of the final day.

The largest increases were recorded in normally Republican wards in residential territory, while several customarily Democratic wards fell off from the figures they had for the last presidential election. Some Republican territory which has been conspicuously controlled by politicians also fell behind. The totals indicated more of a popular turnout and less of a machine-made registration.

Women contributed heavily. They were a larger proportion of the increase than the men. They now show 43.2 per cent of the total, which is a gain of nearly 5 per cent over 1924. There are now 788,821 men and 800,921 women qualified in Chicago. Subsequent action may trim the figures slightly.

Baltimore Suburban Voters

Overturn Registration Offices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Many citizens of Baltimore in newly opened suburban developments lost their right to vote when registration booths, after keeping open four hours beyond the legal closing time, finally closed with crowds still in line. Some of these planned to appeal to the Board of Election supervisors to find some loophole in the law by which they could get another opportunity to have their names listed.

Actual registration totals were not greater than anticipated except in these locations. The grand total registered to vote Nov. 6 now stands at 326,392, with figures from three precincts still to be reckoned before added to the grand total. The figures now tabulated show: Democratic, 187,212, of which 112,000 were women.

Moore Push-Pins

AND WALL DECORATIONS

Glass Heads—Steel Points

Harmonious with any color

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Securely hold pictures, articles, the pins everywhere

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NEW ENGLAND BOOK CO.

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Domestics 6c

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1 Galen Street Watertown

"You Can Rely on Levandos"

WEST TURNING AGAINST SMITH, BORAH REPORTS

Senator Praises Work of Nye and Frazier in North Dakota

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who campaigned through the Northwest for the Republican ticket, has brought word to Herbert Hoover that the support of Gerald P. Nye and Lynn J. Frazier, Senators from North Dakota, in their State is overcoming any Democratic

most encouraging aspects of the W. C. T. U. campaign for Herbert Hoover, leaders of the national organization at Evanston, Ill., declare.

Albarrac Archambault of West Virginia was nominated for Governor by the Rhode Island Democratic state convention. He is a member of the state Senate. Francis B. Condon of Central Falls was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Senator Curtis, Republican vice-presidential nominee, in a speech in Superior, Wis., the Associated Press says, endorsed the candidacy of Senator La Follette, and, a Duluth, Minn., press reported that he praised Herbert Hoover's stand in favor of the St. Lawrence waterway project.

Senator Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, in a speech in Los Angeles, the Associated Press says, pledged Governor Smith, if elected, to immediate development of the Colorado River.

William T. Gardiner, Governor-elect, will speak in behalf of Hoover and Curtis in New York State and New Hampshire this month, according to tentative plans announced in August, the Associated Press says. He will speak in New York State Oct. 25, 26 and 27, and in New Hampshire Oct. 29 and 30.

Albert Ottlinger, Republican candidate for Governor of New York State, will sign a "reasonable" state prohibition enforcement act if he is elected Governor and such an act is offered for his signature, according to persons close to him.

Starting with an open-air meeting on Broadway, the National Woman's Party has opened its campaign for Hoover and Curtis in New York City and from now until election day will send automobiles through New York and New Jersey in an effort to swing these two pivotal states into the Republican columns.

Loyalty of southern Democratic women to the cause of prohibition, which they put higher than party in face of much criticism, is one of the

"deals" with certain dissident Non-Partisan League elements.

"For a time after the conventions Governor Smith had a certain peak," Mr. Borah said. "This was due to a number of influences, such as the hostility to Mr. Hoover that professional farm leaders had been sounding for so long, and Governor Smith's show of personality. But that has disappeared now."

"The farmer has ceased to wonder over Governor Smith's fine distinctions on the farm issue. The western agriculturalist sees it all very clearly, although not as Governor Smith and his farm council of New York lawyers would like him to. This holds true on other matters, prohibition among them."

Hoover Will Carry West

"From personal observation and confidential information from numerous reliable sources I feel very sure that Mr. Hoover will carry the West and that he will win in such doubtful states as Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Wisconsin."

Mr. Borah will make his next Hoover campaign tour in the Southwest, where he will be in the closing days of the campaign.

Would Debate With Smith

It is authoritatively known that Mr. Borah feels that if Governor Smith is so desirous of debating issues with Republican leaders, he should be happy to accommodate him. There is much conjecture in political circles over the fact that both the Senator and the Democratic candidate will be in the eastern group of states at the same time, the last weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Borah indicated to friends that he will not take up international affairs in his campaigning, devoting himself entirely to domestic issues, chiefly prohibition, farm relief and Tammany Hall. The Senator is scheduled for some 20 speeches before election day.

BIG LIGHT PLANE ORDER

LONDON—A Manchester firm has received an order from New York for 50 Avro-Avian airplanes fitted with 30 to 80-horsepower Cirrus engines and Hawley Page slotted wing safety device. This is believed to be the biggest order for light planes ever placed.

PUREOXIA

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and you will get it

GINGER ALE

A Matter of

MATERIAL IMPORTANCE

We have so many attractive styles of shoes that it's puzzling to you. Puzzling? Serious! For your choice of the right shoe for your gown will narrow down to several styles—hard to choose between.

Invariably one of those styles is the better suited—in its material—to harmonize with your suits or gowns than the rest. A red moire slipper will be precisely the note to set off a black gown, where a red kid of the same shade would be less chic. There are literally dozens of cases in which your decision must consider material—and in every case we can help you.

Shoes are style; good shoes are good style; appropriate shoes are perfect style. Thayer McNeil shoes are always good—Thayer McNeil will always help you make them utterly appropriate.

HOOVER FOUGHT TO FEED NEEDY, WAR AIDE SAYS

Got Own Terms to Aid Starving Germans and American Farmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Ill. — How Herbert Hoover carried his fight to get food to starving German women and children even into the terms of the armistice and then administered to them \$250,000,000 worth of foodstuffs is told by George Barr Baker, an aide to Mr. Hoover during the armistice period.

Mr. Baker has made public a copy of a telegram which he sent to Otto C. Stegeman of Miami, Fla., and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, saying Mr. Hoover was in complete sympathy with the German civilian population, which he helped in every way possible.

Mr. Baker tells what Mr. Hoover did to obtain food for the starving women and children of Germany and Central Europe while he was trying to save the American farmers from disaster that would have resulted if the policies of certain Democratic leaders had been carried into effect.

Text of Message

The text of Mr. Baker's message follows:
"A statement is being circulated among German-Americans to the effect that during the armistice Mr. Hoover refused help for the starving women and children of Germany. This is just one more example of the manufactured slander being carried on as a whispering campaign. I was on Mr. Hoover's personal

staff during the entire period of the armistice. I was present at every important conference on the question of feeding Germany. I know of my own knowledge that there is not the remotest basis for such a statement. For to the contrary, it was due entirely to Mr. Hoover's efforts that in the terms of the armistice (Article 26) a provision was made for the feeding of the people of Germany.

Demanding Removal of Blockade
"It was Mr. Hoover who first demanded the removal of the blockade of Germany after the armistice. It was Mr. Hoover who fought through the arrangements for the provisioning of Germany during the armistice, and it was he who administered the shipment of \$250,000,000 worth of foodstuffs which saved the Germans from hunger and destruction. It was Mr. Hoover who first invited the Quakers to undertake the relief of German children, and it was Mr. Hoover who organized and campaigned the United States raising the millions which they required.

"One claimed basis for this particular lie is that two German officials asked Mr. Hoover to open negotiations on the subject of provisioning Germany soon after the armistice. At that very time Mr. Hoover was in consultation with the newly established Republican Government in Germany, preparing for the supplies. These two gentlemen belonged to the old régime. Mr. Hoover inquired if these gentlemen represented the new Government. On finding they did not, he refused to discuss matters with them. These gentlemen themselves have written that they were treated at all times with courtesy. All of these points are matters of record. Any man of German blood who is antagonistic to Hoover on these grounds is either misinformed or is lost to the most elementary sense of gratitude."

Member of the German Reichstag



FRAU MARIE ELISABETH LUEDERS

the three women delegates to the World Economic Conference, and she was the only woman member of the consultative committee of that conference.

She is determined that the women deputies of the Reichstag should take an interest in economic matters and give them a good example, much to the disapproval of the men.

Owing to the fact that almost every petition women submitted to the Reichstag before the war was turned down by the men, the women deputies have now so lengthy a list of matters needing urgent attention that they have sufficient legislative work to accomplish for keep them busy for several years to come.

Men Never Noticed
The male deputies, so Frau Lueders told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, never thought of these things because they had never suffered under them. Thus the laws were made by the men for the interests of the men.

The male members of Parliament, many women politicians declare, believe too much in the superiority of their sex. They continually demand of the women parliamentarians the highest efficiency, for if one of them makes a single mistake, this is used as an argument against women as politicians. Men in this country, and—as one woman member of the Reichstag added—probably also in other countries, are still of the opinion that woman should not concern herself with politics.

Though the women may be vastly in the minority in the Reichstag, Otis H. Perry, as trustee of the

they have the valuable support of the women's organizations counting many million members. If the male members offer too much resistance, the women turn for support to these organizations, which then send in petitions and applications to the Government and the Reichstag. But, on the whole, the men have become accustomed to the presence of the women and very often realize the truth of their arguments and the urgency of their demands.

Thus the German women members of Parliament are eliminating with astonishing rapidity time-honored discriminations as to the property and parental claims of the two sexes, are extending to the children greater protection and freedom, and are showing the men that the women, constituting a body of more than 20,000,000 voters, are as interested in the affairs of the Nation as are the men.

LAND COMPANY SEEKS SMOKE DAMAGE AWARD

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—A suit for \$200 damages was filed at the opening of the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court here in which the Otis H. Perry Land Company of Lexington, Mass., seeks to recover from the Portland Terminal Company for alleged damage to property value in South Portland because of fumes and smoke issuing from the Rigby terminal roundhouse.

Though the women may be vastly in the minority in the Reichstag, Otis H. Perry, as trustee of the

Wall Street's Power Opened to Wage-Earner

\$7,000,000 to Be Floated to Aid Small Loan Company to Enlarge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The wage earner who needs a loan of \$300 or less has won the recognition of Wall Street for the second time in the last year with the announcement just made here by Lee, Higginson & Co., investment bankers, of a \$7,000,000 stock issue for small loan operations.

The financing is for the Household Finance Corporation of Chicago, which operates 68 branches in 11 states under the provisions of the so-called "uniform small loan law," sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation and which is now in force in 23 states.

Coincident with the announcement of the financing, said by the bankers to be the first time Wall Street has ever invested in a loan company of this type, the Household Finance Corporation reduced its interest rate from 3 to 2½ per cent a month.

Under the uniform small loan law drafted by the Russell Sage Foundation, the maximum interest rate is set at 3½ per cent a month. Extensive investigation, officials of the foundation said, indicated that the small loan type of business, because of the large expenses incident to its operation, could not be conducted at rates comparable to ordinary banking.

At the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. it was emphasized that the financing is in no sense a "philanthropic" venture. Instead, it was said, the effort has been made to recognize the small loan business upon a basis comparable with other banking operations.

Lindbergh Passes Test for Motorcar License
MINEOLA, N. Y. (AP)—Manipulating the steering gear of an automobile with the same easy skill he shows in handling the controls of an airplane, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh passed a road test here and obtained his driving license.

There were few persons in the motor vehicle bureau when the colonel asked for a test, which required half an hour. He told the inspector he had been driving for 10 years.

VAN SWERINGENS TIGHTEN HOLD ON RAILROAD GROUP

Purchase of Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Aids Eastern Merger Plans.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Van Sweringen brothers, Cleveland railroad and real estate magnates, are now in control of their sixth railroad—the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh—the majority stock of which they purchased for approximately \$11,000,000. Acquisition of the 600-mile line serving the rich soft coal fields of Pennsylvania brings their combined holdings up to nearly 10,000 miles of roadway. Their roads have a total value of more than \$1,000,000,000.

Control of the road was secured by the Van Sweringens through purchase of 67 per cent of the stock from the investment banking houses of A. Insell & Co. and Roosevelt & Sons. They also by agreement with the former owners offered to pay the same price, \$100 a share, for the stock of the minority stockholders. Time limit on the offer was set at 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Acquisition of the new line strengthens the Van Sweringens' position in negotiations looking toward the consolidation of the Eastern roads into four great systems. Under the tentative plans worked out by the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Van Sweringens interest, later abandoned, the road would have gone to the New York Central.

L. F. Loece also attempted to get the road for his unsuccessful project of establishing a fifth trunk line system.

"We have in mind that this step may facilitate the eastern grouping in an effort to reach an agreement which will be fair to all the roads concerned, and in the general public interests," said a statement issued by the Van Sweringens. "W. T. Noonan continues as president of the road, which will be operated, as in the past, in the interests of the territory served."

The line runs from Pittsburgh

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Text from Rev. 21: 3, 4—Isaiah 35: 10
Music by Paul Ambrose
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Text and Music by Mrs. W. V. Holmes
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through the bituminous regions of western Pennsylvania to Buffalo and Rochester. It crosses the Erie, a Van Sweringen road, at several places, and has important terminal facilities at Pittsburgh and docking facilities on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Railroad interests look to the Van Sweringens again to make an effort to obtain the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the proposed merger of their roads, already once denied. It is the general opinion that their roads would be merged into two systems, one including the Hocking Valley and the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Erie and the B. R. & P.

One of their lines, the Pere Marquette, has already been consolidated with the Chesapeake & Ohio. The Van Sweringens as individuals are not amenable to the commission for the purchase of the stock of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, but must obtain that body's permission to consolidate it with any of their other lines.

ALLEGED RADIO TRUST TO FACE PROCEEDINGS

CHICAGO (AP)—Dissolution proceedings under the anti-trust laws against an alleged radio trust composed of four of the largest electrical manufacturing companies in the United States will be pressed by the Radio Protective Association. It was decided at the annual meeting. The alleged trust is made up of the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, officials of the association said.

Chamberlin Urges New York Airport to Cost \$2,750,000

Construction and Equipment Recommendation Made to City Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Expenditure of \$2,750,000 in the construction and equipping of New York's municipal airport has just been recommended to the city by its aeronautical adviser, Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic pilot. Mr. Chamberlin is en route to Europe to study airport facilities there. His plan for the Floyd Bennett airport at Barren Island was made public before the board of estimate and apportionment. The recommendation calls for the construction of two concrete runways, one 4000 feet long and 50 feet wide, extending in a northwesterly direction. The second runway would be the same width and 3110 feet long, extending at right angles to the first runway.

The estimate covers the construction of four land plane hangars, two seaplane hangars, radio station building, meteorological offices, control tower and administrative building for offices and for the handling of passengers and freight. Provision also is made for water supply, garages and filling stations.

One of the novel features of the airport plan is provision for spectators at the field. Stands would be provided to accommodate 10,000 persons.

Woman's Influence Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

At present these rights are transferred automatically to the second husband.

Stop Children in Films
Another important bill which was passed through the initiative of the women members of the Reichstag, prohibits the film industry from employing children under 14 years.

Many women deputies, moreover, wage war against alcohol, and they are confident that local option will be introduced in the near future.

Improvement of the conditions of women government officials, who do not enjoy the same rights as their male colleagues, improved housing conditions, more rights for the small pensioner, and still better conditions for mothers are the subjects of some of the bills under preparation by women. They are also determined to secure permission for women to retain her nationality when marrying a foreigner.

This is only a very short and incomplete review of what women have been accomplishing and are endeavoring to accomplish in the German Parliament. In reviewing their political activity, however, one must draw special attention to the great influence they had on the drafting of the Republican Constitution. Such clearcut declarations as, for instance, that "marriage is founded on the equality of the sexes," that "motherhood has a claim on the state for protection and support," that the "education of the children is the duty of the parents," not merely of the father, show the hand of a woman.

Constitution Gives Vote
The Constitution gives the franchise to women and lowers the age of voting for both sexes to 20 years. Obviously reluctant to grant women full rights, the male deputies of the National Assembly included two words in important articles of the Constitution, which can be interpreted in two ways, either for or against the interests of women, and which are now being used against them.

The second paragraph of article 109 reads: "Men and women have on principle the same rights and duties of citizens." The apparent clarity and straightforwardness of this statement seems to give it a certain greatness. Yet as now interpreted the words "on principle" practically nullify its value and were inserted, as the men admit today, precisely for that purpose. For, so they aver, women may enjoy equal rights "on principle," but that does not mean they must actually possess them.

Article 128 states that all citizens are admitted to public offices and then continues: "All exceptions to the disadvantage of women will be abolished." In German the word "werden" may mean "are" or "will be," and while the women maintain that the exceptions "are" abolished the men interpret this word as indicating the future, and do not hurry to place men and women state officials on the same footing.

It cannot be said that all men were particularly interested in having the most intelligent women in the Reichstag, and they were somewhat surprised to find among the 41 women who entered the National Assembly, preceding the Republican Reichstag, many prominent leaders of the women's movement.

Try to Limit Women's Sphere
They now try to limit the activity of the women deputies to social welfare. But the women are determined to take an active part in the settlement of home and foreign political problems. They are represented on every one of the 33 committees of the Reichstag, of some of which they are chairmen.

They take part in the debates on commercial treaties, shipping questions, and other subjects hitherto believed to be outside of the sphere of women. Frau Dr. Gertrud Baemer has discussed foreign politics. Frau Marie Elisabeth Lueders was one of

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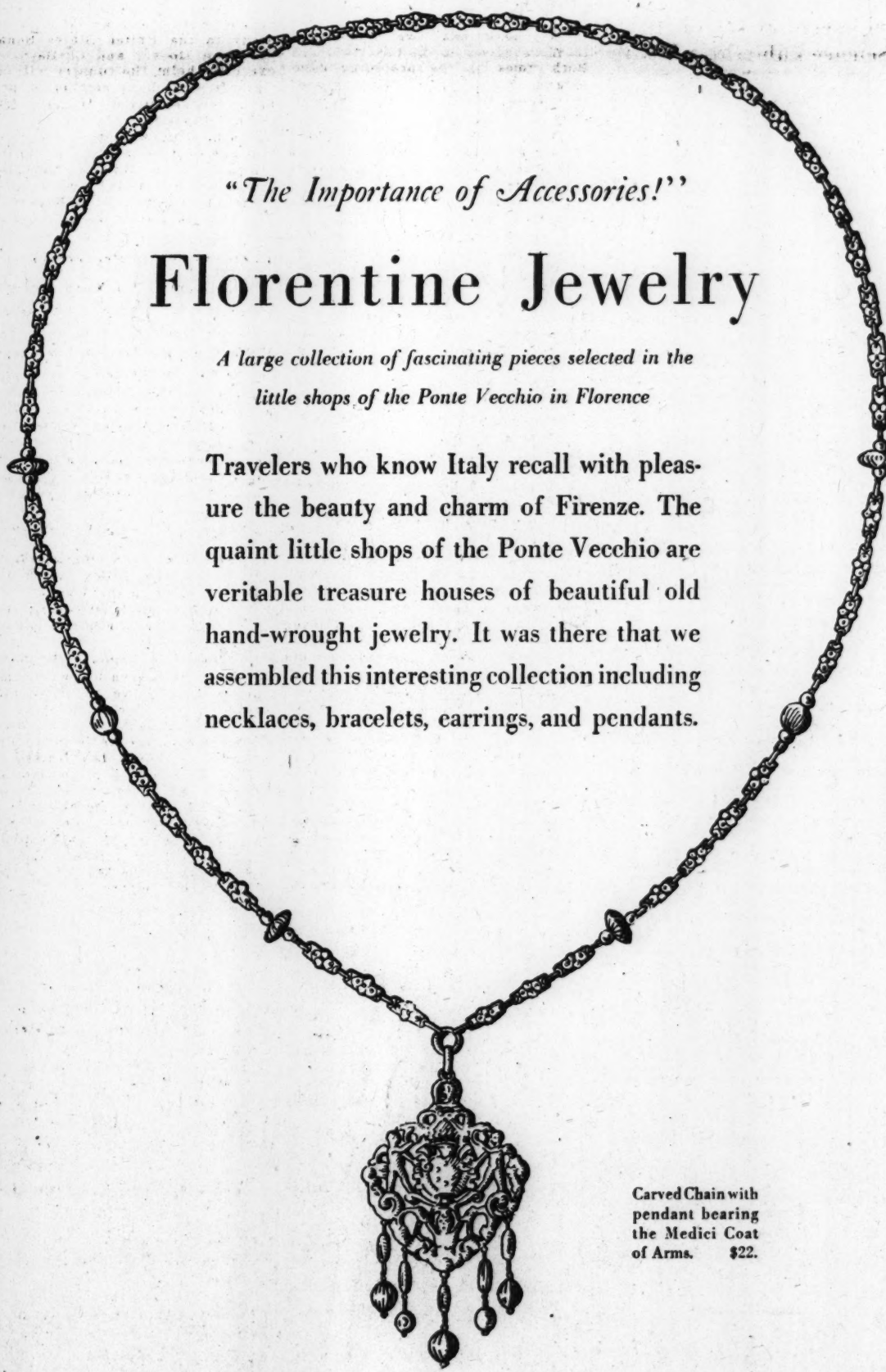
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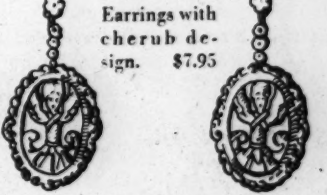
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LOR MELCHETT TRACES BRITISH TRADE POLICIES

Defends Business Mergers
as Effective Adjuncts to
Economic System

Great Britain is following the example of American industry in amalgamation of companies in the same general line in order to curb unregulated production and uncontrolled management, Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond), one of the outstanding figures in the British industrial world, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in an address.

Britain is not out for economic war, he said, in referring to the chemical combine of four great companies known as the British Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of which he is chairman, and which, he said, caused world-wide comment at the time. He pointed out that the United States Steel Company produces more steel than the total production of England, France, Germany, and Belgium combined.

Mass production is an American invention, he said, possible in the United States because of the magnitude of its population, great consuming capacity, and prosperity. "Your prosperity is largely due to free trade, but you Americans don't know it," he said, pointing to unity of the states from coast to coast, with no tariff barriers, one language, and one currency.

Trend Toward Diversity
"English production is necessarily on a smaller scale, and the aim is for quality rather than quantity," he said. The United States makes goods for millions, he stated. Lord Melchett said that the trend today is toward new and diversified industries. He pointed to the New England textile depression as a parallel of what is going on in England.

The capacity of the mills is too great; unemployment is considerable and profits are too lean. This is lead-

ing toward a rationalization of industry so that there may be a proper regulation of output to closer meet demand. Unregulated competition, he went on, leads to ruinous price cutting; then production is at the expense of plant; capital fails to come forth to remedy the situation and industries go down.

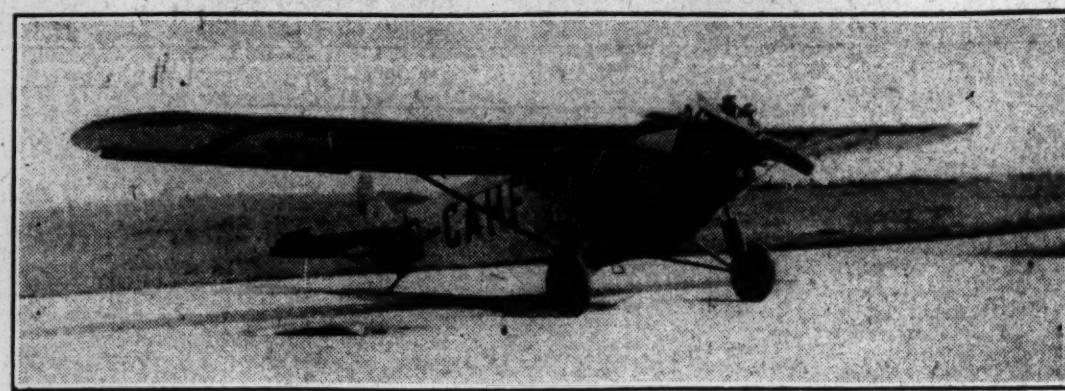
Industry is migrating, following natural sources, he continued, and in Great Britain, the great industrial north of England is working to the south, which once was not industrial but is now becoming highly industrialized. The coal industry is going through a transformation, with east coast of England fields producing coal \$1 per ton less than the older mines on the west coast. Amalgamation and combination in the coal fields to regulate production to consumption was recommended by Lord Melchett.

Modern ideas in business organizations and industry was advocated by the speaker. In England more trust is being reposed in young men than ever before. Three factors in modern industry, he said, are workmen, capitalists, and management. All are interdependent upon the other and Lord Melchett visualized a trinity of the three "that must be recognized"—not antagonism but a copartnership.

Explains "Episode of 1776"
Greeted at the luncheon by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts and Frank S. Deland, Boston corporation counsel, Lord Melchett was reminded by Governor Fuller of the amity of many years' standing between England and the United States, and the "ties that bind," which "make the world safer for democracy," than the attention once paid to colonial historical events.

Lord Melchett responded with an interpretation of the "disastrous episode of 1776." He described the Revolutionary War as one resulting from "Englishmen in America, failing to agree with a German king in England," and continued that there was no doubt that if there had been a British sovereign in power, to hear the complaints of his countrymen in America, the conflict would never have taken place. The years have healed the breach between the nations, he said, and now the feeling in England is one of apology and regret when notice is taken of this country's contribution to the fields of France in the World War.

Mapping Hudson Straits From the Sky



One of the Six Fokker Universal Planes Purchased by the Canadian Government for an 18-Months' Survey of a Hudson Straits Long Season Sea Route.

Canada Explores Vast Interior and Taxies to Gold Fields by Air

Hudson Straits Sea Route Found Navigable Into
December—Indians Get Their Treaty Money by
Plane—Forests Protected and Maps Made

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Toronto, Ont.

NORTH of the two Canadian transcontinental railway lines the land is practically unexplored. Indians, a few white trappers, and here and there mining camps, constitute the only inhabitants of the great mineralized area surrounding the Hudson Bay. This territory the airplane is now exploring.

Two Viking Canadian-made seaplanes, with two pilots, two surveyor navigators, two photographer mechanics, a photographic officer, and a cook, as well as a fully equipped outfit, provisions, spare parts, cameras, etc., came down out of a clear sky one day toward the middle of September, when the foliage of timber far below was in colorful hue. The two ships landed gracefully on Cormorant Lake, on the Hudson Bay Railway, north of Lake Winnipeg. Within three weeks they had completed an oblique photographic and forest type survey of 24,000 square miles.

The airplane in Canada has been used chiefly in remote regions. Forest fire prevention and reconnaissance service; photography of areas as yet unexplored; sketching of vast forest regions to determine the nature of timber growth; surveying of the country; transportation of supplies to remote districts—these are some of the uses of the airplane in the Dominion.

The Royal Canadian Air Force in conjunction with the Ontario Provincial Air Force have kept more than 165,000 acres of virgin forest under constant surveillance in the summer and late autumn when forest fires are most menacing. Seaplanes are used throughout. On that day in December a huge ice pan, floating down from Fox Channel, blocked the entrance to the Straits from Nottingham Island to the northern mainland.

Flying Boats
The Ontario Provincial Air Force operates 22 seaplanes. Twelve of these are large H. S. 2L flying boats, used principally to transport men and equipment to the scene of a fire. The other 10 planes are light De Havilland Moth scout seaplanes, used in detecting work.

Photography and sketch work is being carried out in these same well-known regions. Maps have to be made. Formerly these were done only under the most hazardous conditions. Canoe was the only means of getting into the country, each of the innumerable lakes had to be circled, portages had to be made, carrying camp equipment and instruments. Today, the airman flies 5000 feet high above the region he is to photograph, the photographer takes pictures so that when placed together they form a mosaic which allows the draftsman accurately to draw his maps, and trained men

record the type of forest growth and physical features.

Studied Sea Route
For many years a new sea route connecting the Canadian West has been advocated via the Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits to the Atlantic Ocean. A railway has already been constructed to Port Nelson. Another is being run to Port Churchill, both points on the Hudson Bay in Manitoba territory. From there the grain freighters will leave for Europe.

It was believed that the Hudson Straits were frozen solid most of the year, or otherwise were so blocked with icebergs as to be navigable only a short time. To discover at first hand just what the conditions are on this new route to Europe, a fleet of seven planes, with pilots, mechanics, radio operators, housing material and supplies to last for 18 months was sent north last summer by the Canadian Government. And daily, for the past year, the towering cliffs and the snowbound regions just below the Arctic Circle, have witnessed the passage of six Fokker planes and one light De Havilland Moth scout plane.

Working from three bases, one at Nottingham Island, in the mouth of the Hudson Bay, where it joins the Straits; another halfway to the Atlantic on Quebec territory; and the third at the northern extremity of Labrador, the expedition has covered the Hudson Straits north, east and west, in a daily patrol of 1200 miles. The Straits are from 50 to 100 miles in width and 450 miles long. They have been found by the air patrol to have too fast a current for freezing over, and were entirely free of ice up to Dec. 10. That is as far as the Great Lakes, nearly 1500 miles farther south are open. On that day in December a huge ice pan, floating down from Fox Channel, blocked the entrance to the Straits from Nottingham Island to the northern mainland.

Shipping Wheat After Harvest
Here again then, the airplane has proven of value to Canada. It has shown that it will be feasible to ship wheat from the West via the Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits immediately after the harvest. And this season results will show how long a period the Straits are open: whether they will be navigable from April 15 to December, just as the Great Lakes.

Today the question of electric power is one of vital interest. It has been discovered on the surveys and forestry patrols in northern Ontario and Quebec that there is an abundance of water power awaiting those who care to harness it. Many enter-

prising concerns have gone north, and by means of airplanes, sometimes those of the Government, have surveyed and photographed power sites, at which they are building huge dams and power houses for the transmission of power to more populated regions.

The time-honored custom of paying treaty money to the Indian tribes living in northern Manitoba and around James Bay is now done by airplane. No longer do the Indian agents set out for a trip lasting several months to pay to the first inhabitants of Canada their rightful treaty money. No longer is canoe after canoe packed with camp equipment and provisions to last such a trip. Now the natives of the country see a graceful bird far above their heads gradually come closer, and the roar of engines tells them it is the white man with their annual heretage. So the seaplanes of the forestry service come swooping down each autumn on lakes and rivers, hundreds of miles beyond the railway and civilization, to bring the Indians what the Great White Queen had promised them 50 or more years ago.

To the Gold Fields
It was these government air services that showed commercial interests the vast use to which the plane could be put in the northland. With the rush to the newly discovered gold fields of Red Lake in northern Ontario in the spring of 1926, three commercial air transport companies went in. One hundred and twenty miles separated the gold strike from Hudson, the nearest railway point. It took something like a week or 10 days to get in through the snow and spring slush by dog team and a-foot. Canoes were impossible. The airplane did the trip in a little better than an hour, even the old machines making it in two hours. They charged \$200 a passenger, and carried in the season alone nearly 500 passengers and about 11 tons of freight at \$1 a pound.

Another gold field in Quebec, opened about the same time, called for an air service from Haliburton, Ont., to Rouyn, Que. One flying boat carried 576 passengers, 12 tons of freight and 4000 letters in 146 hours flying time, before a railway was run into Rouyn.

Better machines in the field were seen in 1927, and a cut in prices, thus more business. One company, Western Canada Airways, which also ran planes into the newly discovered mining areas of northern Manitoba, and in addition did some special transportation work, carried 1200 passengers in 1927, transported 145 tons of freight and express and flew a total of 154,000 miles.

With these facts to base their theories on, two mining companies this year formed air fleets with which to convey their own prospectors and supplies to possible locations. Both have their headquarters in Toronto, their bases at The Pas, Manitoba, and likely at Hudson, Ont. From these points they convey financiers and directors to claims which are showing possibilities, flying these men in comfortable, heated cabin planes. They will transport to remote places prospecting parties

fully equipped with camp, food and mining necessities to investigate possibilities.

That area which is known as the Great Pre-Cambrian Shield, covering nearly two-thirds of Canada, and which investigation has shown to be heavily mineralized, although only a tenth of it has as yet been touched, and more than half not yet explored, will be rapidly developed by the use of the airplane. In fact, authorities on mining state that with the use of the airplane, the Canadian prospector should be able to do more in the next five years than he has done in the past 50 years.

Germany Essays New Type of High School

Intended to Shorten Pre-University Period From 8 Years
to 5 for Rural Districts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—At Horn, in Lower Austria, a new type of high school, known in German as "Aufbauschule," has just been established. It corresponds in curriculum, etc., to the other high schools (mittelschule), but aims at covering the preparatory course for entrance to a university in five years instead of the customary eight.

This intensive secondary school course is designed solely for children in rural districts, who have in the past been greatly handicapped by the demand for all available labor at harvest or spring seasons. It was generally felt that eight years was too long a period for the child to be away from the farm or homestead, and even if an effort was made for an exceptionally brilliant pupil to attend the mittelschule, his studies were more often than not interrupted seriously at these times.

The city child will for the present follow the usual eight-year course. Naturally, only the most brilliant pupils will be able to avail themselves of this short cut to the university, although no conditions are laid down except that the pupil shall have reached the age of 14 and passed through the usual elementary school tests.

SILKWORMS TO PLAY IN LONDON PARK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR PRESS
LONDON—Experiments are at present in progress with a view to the acclimatization of the delicate silkworm in countries other than its own. In Battersea Park, London, some hundreds of caterpillars of the Chinese silk moth, which some years ago was successfully acclimatized in Central Park, New York, have been released, and it is hoped that the aesthetic charm of the moth will greatly add to the interest and beauty of one of London's best known parks.

Another experiment, which is more commercial, is reported from Bulgaria, where the Government is trying to establish a second silkworm "crop" yearly. Eggs, specially imported from Brazil, are being distributed among the 50 various silk centers in the country and it is hoped that in future there will be cocoons collecting seasons in the autumn as well as the spring.

New Weekly List of Federal Publications Proves Popular

Augmentation of Monthly Catalogue Aids
Libraries Which Backed the Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR PRESS
WASHINGTON—The Weekly List, which summarizes and catalogues items published by the Government Printing Office, augmenting the Monthly Catalogue, devoted to the same purpose, has caused hardly a ripple in the flow of printed matter issuing steadily from the Government plant.

George H. Carter, public printer, head of the largest publishing house in the United States, who was largely instrumental in making the new list available to the public, has witnessed a great advance in quantity

efforts to have a library information service established by the Government.

The first plan had been to have it located in the bureau of education, but later the request was made that it be placed in the office of the superintendent of documents in the Government Printing Office. Mr. Carter lent a sympathetic ear to the appeal, and Alton P. Tisdell, superintendent of documents, who has seen 31 years of service, agreed to add this to his numerous functions. He and Mr. Carter each give the other credit for making possible the establishment of the new service and credit is doubtless due both of them.

The first number of the Weekly List appeared on July 11, and it and succeeding numbers have indicated that an important innovation has been made in giving to the public as published information concerning the varied and important Government publications. Where it is possible, not only current but advance notice will be given. This is of great interest to librarians and other interested persons.

Contents Much Varied
The list is in the form of a four-page leaflet and, in addition to the names of various publications and their description, it carries from time to time notes of general interest. For instance, the first one contained notes about civil aeronautics in the United States, with a list of the titles of some of the bulletins on the subject being got out by the Department of Commerce.

Another issue carried notes on the Bureau of Standards' Journal, which contains the results of researches, both theoretical and experimental, carried on at the bureau. Each of the weekly lists carries publications of a widely representative nature indicating the variety and scope of the Government's activities.

Most of these publications are to be had for the modest sum of 5 cents each. The price of each publication is given in the Weekly List, which is sent free upon request to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington. Owing to circumstances certain publications possibly may not be listed but bibliophiles, librarians, collectors or others interested in keeping complete sets may be able to get them on application.

Previously a Catalogue Monthly of Government publications was issued and will continue to be published, but as required by law, it must list all publications received during the month, a specification which makes it necessary that the manuscript be withheld until after the close of the month. Librarians, therefore, do not receive notice of those publications that are received in the first part of the month until possibly six weeks after they have become available. While the Monthly Catalogue is a valuable working tool in the hands of the librarians, they have been interested in persuading the Government to issue a weekly list.

Sponsored by Librarians
Among the librarians who were active in getting the Weekly List established was Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library, who had made vigorous and persistent

as well as quality of production during the eight years he has been in office, since matter sent to the public printer today has a much wider popular appeal than formerly. This is especially true of the publications of the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor and, to some extent, the Department of Interior.

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UNITED STATES

Alabama—Mobile: Church Edifice, Dauphin Street and Oakland Terrace, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Georgia—Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18. Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Massachusetts—Boston Suburbs (auspices of the Mother Church): Milton: Milton Town Hall, near Canton Avenue and White Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14. Waverston: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 15. Brockton: Colonial Theater, Main Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14. Cambridge (Society of Harvard University): Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 8 p. m., Oct. 16. Concord: Robert E. Peay Hall, 31 Federal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20. Winochester: Town Hall Mt. Vernon Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Hampshire—Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

New Jersey—Asbury Park (Second Church): High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 16. Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C at Fortieth Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14. Burlington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15. East Orange: Strand Theater, Main and Grove Streets, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14.

Jackensack: State Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14. Japlowood: Maplewood Theater, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14. Jompton Lakes: School Auditorium, Lenox Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14.

New York—Baldwin: High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 18. Buffalo (Third Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16. Elmira: The Park Church, North Main and West Church Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 16. Elmira: The Park Church, North Main and West Church Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Elmhurst: Opera House, 8 p. m., Oct. 14. Great Neck: Church Edifice Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19. Hempstead: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15. Ithaca (First Church): Masonic Auditorium, Cayuga and Seneca Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14. Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 16. Tamarack: Junior and Senior High School Auditorium, Palmer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16. Newark: Auditorium, Perkins School, West Maple Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

West Virginia—Martinsburg: Marshall College Auditorium, Sixteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15. Morgantown: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

LORD MAYOR'S MINERS' FUND

LONDON—In connection with the Lord Mayor of London's fund for the relief of the distress in the stricken coal fields, which now amounts to £22,000, considerable sums are being spent on the transport of operatives from the distressed mining areas to employment in other districts.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CLOSE GAMES IN U. S. OPEN POLO

Both Matches Decided by a One-Goal Margin—Guest Stars for Meadowbrook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WESTBURY, N. Y.—Close games featured the opening of the United States open polo championships at Meadowbrook, Tuesday afternoon, both games of the first round being determined by the margin of one goal, and one requiring overtime to decide it, as the teams were tied at the end of the regulation eight chukkers.

Even more than the closeness of the struggles, the feature of the day was the work of Winston F. C. Guest, as No. 2 of the winning Meadowbrook four, which defeated the 1927 champions, Sands Point, 10 to 8, though the latter had two of the greatest 10-goal players of the game, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and Lewis L. Lacey, in its lineup. From start to finish of the game, the former Yale star, whose rise from a four-goal player two years ago, has been meteoric, until now he is regarded as sure to receive the limit handicap for next year, outplayed both of the elder stars, and besides scoring three of the 10 goals of his team, was of assistance in the scoring of several more.

Similarly, in the other game, in which the United States Army team, though lacking the assistance of its No. 1, Capt. Charles A. Wilkinson, after the start of the third chukker, defeated the Eastcott team, 9 to 8, it was the player of another of the three junior horsemen of the last international game, Earle A. S. Hopping, on the losing side, that almost topped the score in favor of the Eastcott team, in spite of the fine combination play of the Meadowbrook fours.

Games Played at Same Time

Both games were played practically simultaneously, the first match, between the United States Army and Eastcott, being staged on International Field, while the struggle between Meadowbrook and Sands Point started about half an hour later, on Cochran Field, which adjoins the arena for the international contests.

The first was practically a stand-off all the way through, neither team having more than two goals advantage at any time, and the score being tied at three-all at the start of the third chukker, and against four-all at half time. The earlier part of the second half found the Eastcott team outwitting and outplaying the officers, and with the wallows of the younger Meadowbrook players, last year's champions, who were the only players to have played in the last international game, the Meadowbrook team, added another in the last minute of play to give the victory to his team.

Meantime, on the adjoining field, Guest had been riding faultlessly over the pair of internationalists, having scored twice, in spite of every effort of the Sands Point four to stop him. He was ably backed by John B. Miles, the Argentine No. 3, who followed up his shots so effectively that he scored three goals, two from scrimmage, making the Meadowbrook team ahead at 10 to 1 at the end of the third chukker. A pass from Hitchcock to Stephen Sanford, about the middle of the first chukker, accounted for the Sands Point goal.

The best chukker for the champions was the fourth. First, young Stewart Iglehart Jr. of the Old Aiken team, who had been shifted to No. 3 at the end of the preceding chukker, caught the ball on a drive in by Guest, and returned it for a goal, and later Lewis Lacey made one of his finest exhibitions of short shot play, to score again, while Hitchcock fell back on defense. This made the score 5 to 3 at half time.

Another walloping drive by Guest added another goal to the credit of himself and his team, but a foul soon afterward gave Hitchcock one of his free shots which went true, as usual, and through a combination of passing by Guest and Miles gave C. V. Whitney a goal shot that went true, a 60-

yard backhand by Hitchcock ended the chukker with his second goal of the period, making the score 7 to 5. Miles sent over another from a scrimmage early in the sixth chukker, and the Meadowbrook team continued to keep the play down close to the Sands Point goal for the balance of the chukker, to begin the seventh period with an apparently safe lead of 8 to 5. This they increased to nine, when Stevenson, showing the best play he had exhibited since early in the practice games, carried the ball down for a well-placed shot.

Stage Comeback
Now the champions staged a comeback that evened up the score by the middle of the final chukker. Iglehart got the ball from the throw in after Stevenson's goal, and dashing ahead before Guest could reach him, scored. Then Sanford did a similar dash from the next facer, before the bell rang to end the chukker.

Right at the start of the final period, a pass from Lacey was so perfectly laid for Hitchcock that the latter had an easy shot, and in another minute, dash, with Hitchcock at the point of the drive, he hit the post, and one of the Sands Point ponies kicked the ball into the chukker.

The Meadowbrook team then concentrated once more on the attack, but the tries all went aside and the chukker ended with a tie score.

Inside of the first minute of the overtime, a dash by Guest and Miles ended the game with a goal for Sands Point, and though Lacey made a partial clearing shot, Miles intercepted it, and the return went straight between the posts for the winning goal. While the Waterbury Cups contests have not yet been called off officially, there is little chance of the matches being played, on account of the late ending of the international game. The summary:

U. S. ARMY EASTCOTT
No. 1—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson. A. C. Schwartz. No. 2—Capt. C. H. Gerhardt. E. A. S. Hopping. No. 3—Capt. E. S. Hopping. E. W. Hopping. Back—Capt. E. H. Hopping.

MEADOWBROOK SANDS POINT
No. 1—C. V. Whitney. Stephen Sanford Jr. No. 2—F. W. C. Guest. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. No. 3—J. B. Miles. E. S. Iglehart Jr. Back—Malcolm Stevenson. Lewis Lacey.

CHICAGO CUBS WIN CITY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHICAGO CITY SERIES
Chicago, N. L. Won Lost P.C.
Chicago, A. L. 3 4 429

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHICAGO—In no uncertain manner the Cubs finished the city baseball championship series here, defeating the White Sox, 13 to 2, in the seventh and deciding game. The Cubs hit everything that came their way, gathering 14 runs and routing four pitchers. Blake pitched for the Cubs and allowed only seven scattered hits. Maguire, Cubs' ace, had a fine day, getting four hits, a triple, a double, and three one-run singles. Doubles were hit by Beck and Whitson. On the other side, Grinnell pitched for the Sox and allowed only three hits, three of which were singles. The score by innings:

INNINGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago, N. L. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 5
Chicago, A. L. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 5

BATTERIES—Blake and Hartnett; Connelley, Walsh, Atkins, Cox and Beck. Time 1h. 52m.

WORLD SERIES DATA BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FOURTH GAME
Paid attendance.....\$161,902.00
Receipts (without tax).....\$7,427.08
Players' share.....\$4,571.18
St. Louis Club.....\$4,571.18
New York Club.....\$4,571.18
National League.....\$4,571.18
American League.....\$4,571.18
Totals for Series.....\$199,075.00
Receipts (without tax).....\$7,725.00
Players' share.....\$4,571.18
St. Louis Club.....\$4,571.18
New York Club.....\$4,571.18
National League.....\$4,571.18
American League.....\$4,571.18
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Intercollegiate Conference Has Early Football Crisis

Only Two of the Members of the "Big Ten" Will Not Be Engaged in Championship Games This Week-End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—An early crisis is to be achieved this week-end in the football championship campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference. Four teams meet today, conference rivals in important contests. The title defender, University of Illinois, does not get into any of this. Illinois takes on Coe College, a small outsider, in a game it should win easily at Champaign. University of Wisconsin meets North Dakota Agricultural College and Cornell College in a double header.

It is a close decision as to which of the Conference games looks most important. Northwestern University, which shows signs of a businesslike machine, regains Ohio State University at Evanston, Ill., in a contest that will claim much attention. University of Iowa, which threatens to be stronger than usual, attacks University of Chicago, which has its followers guessing because it looked very bad the first week and very good the second.

Another surprise may be in store for University of Michigan when it receives Indiana University at Ann Arbor, while Purdue University, though looking good, may have difficulty withstanding the onslaughts of University of Minnesota's heavyweights at Minneapolis.

Well-Balanced Machine
With its full strength available, Northwestern should be able to give Ohio State a real contest. In some other recent years the Buckeyes would be favored in a contest with the Wildcats; but Coach R. E. Hanley, in his second year at the Evanston institution, has got away from dependence on one or two individual stars and developed a well-balanced machine. In their victory, 14 to 0, over Butler University last week, the Wildcats went through their offensive in a snappy manner, every player doing his part. Poor judgment of the quarterback in the scoring zone was all that kept the Wildcats from making two or three more touchdowns, and it is safe to expect that the Purple pilots will have learned something to obviate indecision when facing opportunity this week.

The Wildcats have everything they need in the backfield; the question is the line will stand against Ohio State's strong forwards. The line made holes for George Levison '29, veteran halfback, and others who twisted through for consistent five and 10-yard gains against Butler; the line also balked most attempts of the Indianapolis eleven to advance on plunges. That the reserve linemen are not so good was shown by the defeat, 13 to 6, sustained by the second team, which met Loyola University.

Ohio State looks impressive for the Northwest line and cause for concern for the Badgers their chances for two touchdowns. F. N. Cuisinier '29, fullback, and cause for concern for the Badgers their chances for two touchdowns. F. N. Cuisinier '29, fullback, and cause for concern for the Badgers their chances for two touchdowns. F. N. Cuisinier '29, fullback, and cause for concern for the Badgers their chances for two touchdowns.

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OTHER EXCEPTIONAL VALUES ARE:
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MISSOURI HAS A GOOD OUTLOOK

Stronger Football Team Is Expected—New Captain Elected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, Mo.—T. M. Brown '29 was elected captain of the University of Missouri football team here Tuesday night following the evening practice. Election of a captain for the 1928 Missouri team was made necessary following the withdrawal from college last spring of F. E. Lucas '29. Brown, whose home is in King City, Mo., has won letters in football and track for the last two years.

This is Coach Gwin Henry's sixth season at the Tiger institution. In five previous seasons Coach Henry has piloted his team to three Missouri Valley Conference championships, and once the Missourians were runner-up.

Although the Tigers lost some stellar players through graduation and ineligibility, the indications are that this year's team will be stronger than last.

R. N. Miller and J. L. Tarr, both last year's starters, have come back to play their third year of competition along with Charles E. Tuttle, line backer, and a fast-charging line averaging around the 200-pound mark. The speed in the backfield will be furnished by G. P. Flannery and R. E. Diemund '29, and S. P. Gorman '29, all of them available this season.

Bennett Makes Gains
While the Indiana eleven found the Oklahoma team at a high point of development, working plays with snap and precision, they had the power to hold them down. C. H. Bennett '29, captain and halfback, tore through the Sooners line and off its tackles for good gains. Coach Page found that his boys needed more practice at tackling and blocking and probably will have them doing these things better at Ann Arbor.

It will be hard for opponents to stop the Wisconsin line that balked Indianapolis in the backfield. If Coach E. W. Bennett '29, captain and halfback, tore through the Sooners line and off its tackles for good gains, Coach Page found that his boys needed more practice at tackling and blocking and probably will have them doing these things better at Ann Arbor.

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ans, Oklahoma, Iowa and Kansas Aggies—all of them former members of the Missouri Valley Conference—has invoked more than a little interest as to what effect it will produce in mid-western athletic circles. One thing is certain, and that is that the new Conference will be one of the most evenly matched as to its members in the country.

From advance indications it seems that Missouri and Nebraska are picked as leaders. Just which is the strongest will be decided when the Missouri-Nebraska game is played Oct. 27 at Lincoln, Neb.

The most strenuous part of the program comes in the last two weeks of November, when in a short time the Tigers meet New York, Kansas and Oklahoma, playing the former institution at the Polo Grounds Nov. 17. After the New York game they journey back to Columbia to meet the Jayhawks Nov. 24 and then go on to Norman, Okla., for the Thanksgiving game with the Sooners.

In the line there is a veteran out for every position with an extra tackle from center, if he is played consistently as a ball carrier, will furnish the Tiger backfield with the very much needed weight, as Rosenheim, Merkle, Gorman, Diemund and R. C. Byars '29 do not scale on the average over 155. B. T. Schaff '30 and Scott Kennedy '30 both scale over 175 pounds.

Charles W. King '30, G. J. Buckholz '29 and Garner, all with varsity experience, are also seeking positions in the backfield. There are a flock of promising sophomores including H. R. Austin '31 of Mount Vernon, Stanley Cox '31 '32, E. Gilbert '31 of Columbia, F. E. Bitner '31 of Greenfield, Ia., K. K. Reese '31 a 210-pounder from Mountain Grove and W. A. Oldham Jr. '31, fleet-footed youth from Kansas City.

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RADIO

PHONOGRAPH MOTOR USES INDUCTION IDEA

No Brushes or Sparking Is Caused by Patent Electric Design

Following up the remarkable success achieved by the original model Phonovox Pick-Up in 1927, Patent Electric Company has brought out this fall two improved models of the first unit, the models 105-A and 124.

Both new models are designed to bring out the full possibilities of power amplifiers and new type dynamic cone speakers now so much in vogue. They are announced as 30 per cent more sensitive and efficient than the first Patent pick-up brought out last year.

The model 124 Phonovox is equipped with a counter-balanced tone arm designed to apply exactly the right weight at the needle point on the record. This application of a constant and correct weight assures full value of reproduction, at the same time preventing unnecessary wear on the record.

Other new features, found in both models, are the needle holder which allows use of either fiber or steel needles according to the record, and special adapters which give the added amplification of the detector tube, and at the same time simpler installation and operation. The model 105-A is equipped with swinging arm, so that it is readily mounted on either right or left hand tone arm.

In the new Patent Electricvox is found a simple and efficient means of combining radio and phonograph entertainment. The Electricvox consists of an attractive walnut cabinet housing a Patent Phonomotor (electric

motor) to drive the turntable, a model 124 Phonovox Pick-Up, speed regulator, on-off switch, and convenient outlets needed to connect the complete unit to the radio set or separate amplifier. The Electricvox used with any good radio set or amplifier brings the world of recorded music to the home with quality of reproduction that compares favorably with high-priced combination machines.

Other new items in the Patent line include the 225 power amplifier, Phonomotor, baffle-board cone speaker, and improved input and output audio transformers, both standard and push-pull types. The 225 power amplifier features two stages of high-quality amplification, with a 226-type tube in the first socket and a 210-type in the second. It is electrically operated throughout.

The new amplifier has been designed with an eye to phonograph pick-up requirements, and is especially suitable for use with records or radio must be reproduced with far more than usual volume, yet with unchallenged quality of tone. The entire unit, with the exception of the tubes, is housed in a sturdy metal cabinet of a size which allows it to be placed out of the way in a corner or under a table.

Another new Patent item which seems destined to find favor with the radio owner interested in playing records through the amplifier of his set is the Phonomotor, a rugged type electric motor designed especially for use with radio set and phonograph pick-up. The motor is of the induction type. Brushes and commutators have been eliminated to do away with undesirable sparking and arcing effects which when amplified and reproduced give a hissing and crackling background to all reproduction.

The Phonomotor is of unusually simple and rugged construction, easily mounted and controlled when in operation. It can be run next to the amplifier or receiver itself without creating background noise in the speaker.

English Journalist Finds Delay Chief Fault of American Courts

Sees Justice Tempered by Mercy, but Is Impressed by "Overwhelming" Lapse of Time in Bringing Cases to Trial—Hears 60 Decisions

"Justice with mercy" is not impossible, nor is it lacking in the American courts. This is the conclusion reached by Sir Charles Igglesden, a journalist of 50 years' experience, editor, author and a leading magistrate in that part of England's legal system where justice is administered by the layman, known colloquially as the "great unpaid."

Only one fault, that of overwhelming delay, did Sir Charles find as he sat as visitor upon the bench of a prominent American court. Of the 60 decisions witnessed, he said, only one would have found disfavor on his own county bench in Kent, where for years justice with a human touch has been dealt out and where every effort is made to keep the non-criminal type out of prison.

Sir Charles, editor of the Kentish Express, and chairman of the County Bench in Kent, received his knighthood last year, upon his retirement as president of the Institute of British Journalists. He was interviewed in Boston, as a member of the party of 14 British journalists now touring the United States as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Made His Decision Early
"One day nearly a half-century ago," said Sir Charles, "I made a vow that I would become magistrate in a court where the 'cold law' would be tempered and humanly interpreted as it was handed out. The decision came when, as a police reporter, I saw a servant girl sent to prison for months for the theft of a pin. The judge imposing the sentence with an addition that 'the public must be protected.'"

In the course of his judicial duties as one of England's "great unpaid," Sir Charles was for many years the manager of the Kent Industrial School, where mere youngsters and boys and girls up to 15 are sent. Here, again, Sir Charles points to vindication of the "justice with mercy" plea.

"Responding to the humane and often almost motherly treatment we tried to make the rule in the industrial school, we found on a 10-year

check-up that 95 per cent of the boys and girls went straight after their release," said Sir Charles. "Another innovation has been the sending of our probation system from the police atmosphere. Instead of the man or boy placed on probation reporting to the 'man in blue,' as in the United States, in Kent he will report to a civilian much like himself. In my own district the most recent appointment as a probation officer was a shoemaker, who was called to office ahead of two men of some legal training. The man on probation can talk over his troubles to the shoemaker as a fellow man on whom there is no shadow of the police court."

Probation Without Bail
"Moreover, it is now arranged so that a man may be placed on probation without furnishing large security, or bail, as formerly. Yet with all this we are not lax. If a man breaks his probation he may be committed for his most recent misdemeanor and sentenced for the offense from which he was placed on probation."

Sir Charles contended that the more humane justice is administered the more swift it must be. He disagreed with the answer given him by four New York justices that delay before trial was justified in that it gave time for all facts in the case to be gathered.

In England, he said, scarcely two weeks elapse between the time of a man's commitment and his trial. Where formerly three months might have elapsed in waiting for the next "quarter sessions" court to roll around in the place in which the crime was committed, the offender is now sent to the next "quarter session" held anywhere in the district. Further, this avoids court congestion, he said.

Sir Charles foresees a contest for supremacy between England's "great unpaid" body of magistrates, who serve in their own district merely for the honor of so doing, and England's stipendiary system, where magistrates are men of legal training and are paid by the Government. Whitehall officialdom, he concludes, is now inclining toward the stipendiary system and a more centralized court judicial machine.

HOTEL, Resort and Travel pages appear in the Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements also appear in the general advertising columns on other days.

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Radio Program Notes

A GROUP of no less than 14 inspiring numbers will be presented by a large choir, soloists, and orchestra in the Cathedral Hour to be broadcast by stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 4 o'clock eastern standard time, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 14.

As usual, the ringing of chimes will usher in this period of religious music, which features on this occasion, a tenor solo, "My Hope Is in the Everlasting," from Stainer's "The Daughters of Jairus"; Vander Water's "The Good Shepherd," sung as a baritone solo; Vittoria's "Jesu Dulcis Memoria," rendered by the Cathedral Choir; and the beautiful "For the Mountains Shall Depart" from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" sung by the baritone soloist.

Stations which will broadcast this program are WABC, 2XE, WCAU, WNAU, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WAIU, WKRC, WGHP, WWOV, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WICC, WHK and WLBW.

Continuing its new series of programs dedicated to fraternal organizations throughout the country, KSTP at St. Paul, will have as its guests members of the Order of Odd Fellows, in "Ye Old Fashioned Tavern," at 8 p. m., Sunday, Oct. 14.

The program will open with the Odd Fellows March, dedicated to members of this order. It was five weeks ago that the National Battery Station opened this series of programs with the Shriners, Elks and Moose all being guests of the KSTP Tavern Keeper on successive Sundays in the order named.

Some of the musical features of the program include a vocal solo by Art White, KSTP baritone soloist, and a piano solo by a hissing and crackling background to all reproduction.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

19th Century Showman

This Side Idiotry, by Ephesian. London: Mills & Co., 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. \$1.50.

FORSTER'S "Life of Dickens" is a classic, but certain complacencies and suppressions, added to now by the publication in America of further letters, have been responsible for the production of these two books. Mr. Straus has used his new information discreetly, but "Ephesian's" method is open to question. If there is a Dickens legend it has done no harm to anybody. It is important to consider Dickens in the terms of his own age.

The nineteenth century saw the rise of the middle classes in England and Dickens was their prophet. He had all the tricks, gestures, volubility, exuberance and shrewdness which were theirs, but in overwriting theatrical magnitude. He seethed with ideas and characters as the growing industrial towns seethed with a population growing in social consciousness. He staged Victorian England, and if the honest modern biographer is shocked by the discrepancies between Dickens's public facade and his interior life as an ordinary overworked human being, he must find that these were also the discrepancies of the Victorian age. Dickens, the Victorian middle class found themselves rich and famous very quickly. They had to assume in a few years the gravity, the tolerance and restraint which come only by the gradual refining of some instinctively observed tradition. Their behavior resembled that of Dickens, who, a household god at 25, assumed the airs of grandfathers.

The Public's Slave
Mr. Straus is like those lecturers who single out one face in the audience and deliver the whole of the lecture at it. Always remembering the greatness of the man as an artist and showman, he tries to see Dickens's point of view throughout. Dickens's quarrels with his publishers are recounted in some detail to show that, whatever the legal rights of the matter were, Dickens was working under conditions which have never been anything but irksome to a sensitive human being. He was the public's slave more than the publishers, who were always generous. His apprehension of poverty, accentuated by the quarterly crisis of the phrase, "He has come down like a stick," cast long shadows into his life.

Mr. Straus discusses the domestic difference of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens with discretion and leaves them with the verdict, "impenetrable and impassable." With many children, Mrs. Dickens was forced into extreme reticence, as her husband was equally obliged to live theatrically and publicly. Again it was the age that was as much to blame as Dickens was. The aristocratic world had more or less found her position and liberty in marriage and society. Her successor, the nineteenth century woman of the middle class, had yet her position to discover.

"Ephesian's" book is interesting, ingenious and even startling; but it is a far less reliable one because it is written as a novel. There are serious objections to this form, especially

as the author indicates no sources and authorities for his story. In the main his fictive account does not clash in matters of fact with the biographical work of Mr. Straus, but he gives these facts a distinct coloring about which there will be some controversy. He has really written a vindication of the point of view of Mrs. Dickens, but he gives us no authority for the words which he puts into her mouth. Mary and Georgina are seen through the eyes of the neglected wife and are idealized. Dickens becomes in the latter scenes a prig and a selfish humbug.

Poetic Justice

In one sense it was poetic justice to make Dickens the central character of a novel, for he did the same to many of his friends and relations; but he did not make the pretense of seeking photographic truth which Ephesian seems to make. Micawber may have been John Dickens but he

Printing of Today

A Review by GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, Harvard University Library

Printing of Today, An Illustrated Survey of Post-War Typography in Europe and the United States, by Oliver Simon and Julius Rodenberg. London: Peter Davies, Ltd. New York: Harper.

MESSRS. Simon and Rodenberg, in their "Printing of Today," have culled the two huge volumes put out a short time ago by Stanley Morison, to take advantage of the insistent demand, which has grown steadily in recent years, for something, or anything, which will help people who buy books to understand what "good" printing is. Although only about a quarter the size of its predecessors, and consequently appealing to a correspondingly larger group, this latest volume resembles the other in that it consists of a large number of reproductions of title and text pages, with brief explanatory introductions. Like the others, this is sure to find its most profitable use in the offices of actual printers. They will find here an invaluable source of inspiration, never been anything but irksome to a sensitive human being. He was the public's slave more than the publishers, who were always generous. His apprehension of poverty, accentuated by the quarterly crisis of the phrase, "He has come down like a stick," cast long shadows into his life.

What are the distinctive features which characterize modern, up-to-date, printing today? This is the question which everyone who picks up the volume will hope to find answered on its pages. It is a question which has been asked, in one form or another, at every meeting of printing folk during the last decade. Mr. Brad Stevens conducted a symposium on the subject recently in his magazine, and there and elsewhere a score or more of writers have started out to make the matter clear. One and all end where they began, which is precisely the point of the present achievement by the four essayists in this newest contribution to the discussion.

No Radical Changes
One thing at least seems to be made reasonably clear by the examples of contemporary book design set forth by Messrs. Simon and Rodenberg. This is, that there are apparently no distinguishing characteristics of "modern" printing. What is more, there seems to be no reasons why there should be. In

was John Dickens sublimely, painted, powdered and dressed up for a world that was a stage. The Charles Dickens of "Ephesian's" novel is a Pagliaccio with the greatest paint off. Ingeniously introducing into his story the recognizable prototypes of such characters as the Wellers, Sairy Gamp, Uriah Heep and of course Mrs. Micawber, Dickens' "Ephesian's" account of early years is most entertaining. Mrs. Dickens' side of the story has not been fully told, possibly there is much truth in the author's conjectures; but the later chapters will severely please the out and out Dickensian.

The book would have been far more convincing had Ephesian any great powers of drawing character or engineering situations. But the fundamental difficulty remains: that fact is fact and fiction is fiction and no imaginative mixture of both will ever be satisfactory, for there must be as great an objection to a Dickens as to a Dickens legend. The remedy is to a Dickens legend, self with the man's works. There is precious little of himself, good, bad, or indifferent, that a writer can keep out of his work. V. S. P.

selecting their examples, the compilers and the very sound judgment to the book. The book is a masterpiece of the designers who advertise themselves as "modernistic," but enough is shown in the way of courageous experimenting, especially in the use of colors made possible by the ink makers, to remind the student of what is going on. Another reminder is, however, called for, which is that this same effort to improve the appearance and make-up of books has been going on intermittently for at least 2000 years. During that period, only one alteration of real consequence has met with general approval. This was the change from the roll to the folded leaves. Since this improvement came into general use, the commonplace, ordinary book of the shops and the libraries has held its own against every attempt at innovation. It does not seem probable that anything very radical will come into general use, as a result of the unrestrained imaginations of the early twentieth century. Books which are worth reading will continue to be printed, and, and attractively, as heretofore, while an increasing number of other books by making themselves conspicuous in various odd ways.

Printing in America
Printing in the United States is hit off in 2 1/2 pages by Paul Beaton, in spite of a verbal smartness which is typical of all the contributors to this volume, and which illustrates better than anything else what they regard as modernistic, this is as fair a compact characterization of the present typographic conditions in America as has yet appeared. New England produces a "demure, practical, English" (rather Scotch) old-style book. California has the "other hand," the present refuge of the grandeur of the Renaissance style in book work.

Against these two coastal countries "stand the two city-states of New York and Chicago. Here there is no more true originality in design than can ever exist where money is the principal thing created; but in compensation there is a nimbleness in adopting new ideas and an uneasy suspicion (fostered by cunning merchants) that the smartest notions come from abroad. . . . Chicago balances between modernity, in isolated examples, and painfully exquisite archaisms such as were questioned a quarter-century ago by the Riverside Press. This last is not the only gibe on these pages at Bruce Rogers, whose uninspired imitations no more affect his position as the one and only artistic genius of the "Revival of Printing" than Elbert Hubbard detracts from the fame of William Morris.

The sum of the whole question seems to be that none of the men who talk about themselves as fine printers are doing anything that is likely to have a good or a lasting influence on real book making. The work of permanent merit, now as at all other times, is being turned out by those who are not handicapped by self-consciousness, but who do each job that customers bring to them as well as they know how.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On a Certain Misapprehension in Foreigners

MR. RICHARD ALDINGTON faced a difficult task when he undertook to translate into English Julien Benda's "La Trahison des Clercs." Not of course, that he had any trouble in understanding the original. It is common knowledge that our educated Englishman speaks French "comme un Parisien." No, the difficulty lay in making clear to the unlearned the meaning of the word, "clercs." The title of the book as published by William Morrow in the United States becomes "The Treason of the Intellectuals." Yet the translator has found it necessary to devote an introductory note to explaining the significance of the French "clerc," with due reference to the Chaucerian "clerk," and in the body of the book he uses "clerk" with quotation marks, or inverted commas. Why would not the "intellectuals" of the title have made everything clear?

But what interests us more than this problem is Mr. Aldington's explanatory remarks on pronunciation. "The word in English," he says, "is pronounced 'clark.'" With that we have no quarrel. "In America," he cheerfully proceeds, a clerk pronounced "clurk" is what the English call a shop-assistant. Now what we cannot wait to learn is, in what part of America Mr. Aldington has heard "clerk" pronounced "clurk." Because if he will tell us, we mean to travel without delay to that neighborhood. We have never heard the word so pronounced, and for ourselves such a pronunciation is an impossible feat; we should like to hear it accomplished.

These little differences of speech in the English-speaking nations, and for that matter in the several sections of a single nation, are matter for endless amusement, and sometimes for debate that becomes acrimonious. The advocates of solitariness always assure us that these are trivial distinctions, of no moment as compared with the bonds that unite us. Yet although we are convinced by the argument, many of us remain of opinion that if a man's pronunciation differs from ours, he is not one of us. The advocates of solitariness, and that, more than likely, having been proved wrong on that fundamental point, he will be found wrong in most of his opinions and beliefs, if not indeed fundamentally warped in character. Thus the subject is of international importance.

Visiting critics, for example, may raise the issue to the status of an "incident." Mr. St. John Ervine, able and admired British playwright and dramatic critic of the Observer, now "guest critic" for the New York World, complained recently of things heard on the American stage. When he demanded, should any human being, meaning "Yes," say "Yep" or "Yeah"? Mr. Franklin P. Adams, of a neighboring column in the World, retorted next day that it was very likely for the same reason that other human beings under similar conditions said "Rayto" or "Raytchaw." Which seems a complete answer; though it may comfort Mr. Ervine to know that many Americans are able to make an affirmative reply within the limits imposed by the dictionaries—as no doubt many Englishmen are.

On the whole, the visits of "guest critics" are salutary. It is good that a community should be stirred from its self-content. Mr. Ernest Newman, as "guest critic" of musical events for the New York Evening Post several years ago, stirred things up amazingly. Mr. Ervine seems to be doing as much for the theatrical world. Just at present he is engaged in warfare with Mr. Richard Bennett, actor, and Mr. Percy Hammond, critic, over a review of a play in which Mr. Bennett appeared. "I'm not now arguing with Mr. Hammond," he says, "I'm a-telling of him"; and his broadside concludes with the words "ash!" This sort of thing not only makes stimulating reading; it is excellent advertising for all concerned.

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that Mr. So-and-So has no intention and has at no time entertained any thought of resigning. They also deny flatly that there is or has been, or that there is any reason to expect there will be, any dissension in the orchestra."

Third day: "Now that the rumors of dissension in the Symphony Orchestra have been run down and promptly and convincingly denied, the public of these concerns may again enjoy its offerings undisturbed, while the purveyors of these unfounded reports, no doubt, will find new material on which to exercise their talents."

With a little elaboration, you have there a column a day for three days, and any amount of excited discussion, all of which redounds to the greater glory of orchestra, newspaper and scribe. Obviously, what the arts need is more critics with imagination.



Design by Einar Nerman for the Jackets of the New Marbaca Edition of Selma Lagerlöf's Works. Four of which have just been published by Doubleday Doran: "The Story of Gösta Berling," "Marbaca," "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," and "The Further Adventures of Nils."

Admiral Byng, Scapegoat

Admiral Byng, and the Loss of Minorca, by Brian Tunstall. London: Philip Allan. 15s. net.

"I THINK it is become an affair entirely political," remarked Admiral Byng when he was informed 172 years ago that his execution was postponed for a fortnight. These words, from the lips of the victim of a network of political intrigue which culminated in the shooting of a British admiral by a squad of marines, sum up this case eddies with a pitiful accuracy which cannot be bettered.

For a century and a half the smoke cloud of propaganda emitted by Byng's implacable enemies has hung so thick upon the scene that historians, naval officers and the general public have never understood the real causes of the tragedy. Mr. Brian Tunstall, lecturer in history at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has disentangled the complicated web of intrigue; he has shown the nature of the defects in Byng's character, and in so doing he has acquitted him of the charges upon which he was condemned and with which his name is still associated.

Byng was pompous, obstinate, of mediocre intellect, and no genius in the art of war, but he was brave and all his actions were regulated by a strict sense of his duty as he saw it in the light of his own indifference

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A Giver and a Taker

Brother and Brother, by Dorothy Van Doren. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. 32.

ELLERY and John Downing had similar talents, but John respected his talent and forced circumstances to contribute to the development of his gift, whereas Ellery allowed himself to be diverted from his course. There were other similarities between the brothers: both wanted an education, both were stubborn and self-reliant, each was strongly attached to the other.

Yet Ellery, who wanted to be an artist, flung himself into the boyhood home in anger at his father's lack of sympathy, went to work in a store, and remained a storekeeper all his life. Through a combination of pity, propinquity and natural inclination he married a poor weak creature. He inherited the store in which he first went to work, he bought more stores and became a wealthy man. In later life he fell in love with a girl who could have given him the understanding companionship that he has never known except with his brother, but there was his poor wife, and he could not forsake her. Even if he could have done so, it would have been useless, for the girl loved his brother.

Through his brother John, Ellery enjoyed a vicarious career. He lent John money to go to college, he stood by while John studied sculpture and made himself sure. What John would have done without Ellery it is hard to tell. Yet John had the elements of strength in him. He was strong enough to take his brother's bounty and not be ashamed, he was strong enough to refuse to do anything that would flinch his time or his attention from the work he had chosen. He was unwilling to complicate existence by becoming entangled until he could see his way clear to successful practice of his art. He was far more shrewd than Ellery, quicker to see an advantage, less restrained by a sense of obligation to others, yet loyal and loving to his mother and to Ellery. Would John have stuck to his art without Ellery to help him? Probably, yes. It would have taken him longer to arrive, but he had a way of finding chances.

The author's conclusion evidently is that strength has an element of ruthlessness, that self-sacrifice

denotes a measure of weakness, that a true origination gift demands a surrender of intimacy, of confidential intercourse and service to others. The artist cannot be an artist and live in a house by the side of the road.

But some readers will feel that in Ellery Mrs. Van Doren presents her really strong character. He never complained; he made himself the leading man of his town; he set an example of integrity and business acumen; he willingly gave his brother the chance he himself had longed for and lacked. But if Ellery's desire to draw had been strong enough he would have gone on making pictures, somehow, sometimes, after he went to work in the store. He did not.

Ellery is undeniably the more sympathetic character. Because Ellery does not get what he wants, is a giver rather than a taker, he is the reader's favorite.

Do not be misled by the title of Elizabeth Woodruff's "Dickey Byrd," published by Milton Bradley Company. The hero is not the aviator and explorer, but a small boy, and this is the story of his elephant. It is handsomely illustrated by Gustav Tenggren.

"Peter Pan" will soon be published for the first time by Scribner. It will carry an introduction by Barrie, and will be embellished by the author's stage directions.

To the Kitbag Travel Books Doubleday Doran have added "Switzerland," by Arnold Lunn. The small volume is well illustrated and contains a detailed map.

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So This Is Columbus

Columbus, by Marius André. Translated from the French by Eloise Parkhurst Huguennin. New York: Knopf. \$4.

THOSE who find amusement in watching a hero dragged from his pedestal and deftly rolled in the dust by an ingenious biographer will have everything to their taste in M. André's merciless little contribution to the literature on Christopher Columbus.

M. André, like purveyors of other forms of entertainment today, has a flair for suiting all tastes. For those who like "atmosphere," he rings up his curtain on a typical buccannering first act. "Outside the door of a tavern in the port of Palos a half dozen sailors were sitting around a rough table made simply of boards thrown over the barrels. Anon came a tall man in Francis- can garb, holding by the hand a small boy and plainly 'registering' pious deception."

Christopher and his little son Diego are on their way to the famous monastery of La Rabida, where the pseudo-Franciscan who becomes in turn pseudo-scholar, pseudo-astronomer and even pseudo-navigator—practices his art of duplicity upon the learned Father Antonio de Moxa, cheats to such good purpose that ultimately, with the prelate's assistance, he wins his three caravels, his 120 sailors, the title of admiral and whatever else he needs for his first voyage to the West Indies, and afterward for the larger squadron and equipment for his historic trip to the coast of the American continent.

Again, for those who like to hear the actors speak for themselves, the author has made equally satisfactory provision. He has shoehorned dialogue for the main episodes of the story, an expedient which presents the further advantage of enabling Colum-

bus to convict himself for his many alleged iniquities out of his own mouth.

But if we should desire a little substantial evidence, some modicum of historical record, that too is provided, though the documentary excerpts are so punctuated with M. André's explanations and colored with his uncompromising dialogues that they usually recede into comparative insignificance.

Having thus arrived at a study of sufficiently variegated hue, it would perhaps be unfair to expect the author to cater for yet another type of reader—for him who would know what is to be known of Columbus, the man, and of his achievements. In any event, certain it is that no man—Columbus or another—ever bore the slightest family resemblance to the pompous puppet which M. André's ingenuity has devised.

M. André seems to have assumed that because Columbus was known to have had a persuasive tongue, he must also have been a braggart and an impostor. He forgets that almost every explorer, not only of the Spanish Main, but of the north pole and the desert sands, has first had to rouse the sluggish interest of those able to provide the wherewithal for his expedition, and for that he has rarely had any other weapon than his own eloquence.

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Small Tasks and Large Results

IT IS not to call up memories of the seaside that I write of grains of sand (I have discovered that at this season of the year we need every encouragement to forget vacations); it is all because of a haunting childhood song—

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make a mighty ocean,
And the boundless land."

What a big fact the child of twenty years ago was asked to digest, when he sang lustily, to the tune of a puffing organ, this rhyme about grains of sand. This minute of things in themselves, but when whipped into advancing companies by the winds of the desert they fly in powerful swirls and wear away the placid sea face of the sphinx and even the unyielding rock of the mountain side.

The secret of human accomplishment is in such little things. The sooner we realize this the better; for until then we will go like stumbling mastodons, lunging and storming in our endeavor to get everything by titanic efforts. When we see that all human successes come through little, persistent efforts, we have found a key to contentment.

Rome was not built in a day; nor any of our human undertakings completed except through the maneuvering of these grains of human ambition and effort. We are masters when we control the minor factors. Each achievement is the fruition of a myriad of considerations, prayers and attempts, small in themselves, but mighty when properly marshaled.

Take any portion of human experience and we witness the elements building for success or defeat. The penny drops of water, each impotent in itself, fall steadily day by day and wear away the most precious gem or frigate the most delicate flower. It is this steady force of small factors that counts in nature and in character. Often the apparent pettiness of the task robs the work of its meaning.

We complain, how can my poor talent count? Wherein does my keen desire to change the world work any change? We cringe before the little undertakings, and by that very apology entertain the possibility of defeat. We can never measure in the run of daily affairs, just how far-reaching a little bolder confidence, put into the work at hand, may prove to be.

The pretentious undertakings compel our attention; but these big and thrilling tasks come with scattered infrequency. The bulk of work is all of humble, unromantic quality.

But the consciousness that these minute, properly managed, pile up into treasures gives impulse to it all.

"There are strange ways of serving God;
You sweep a room or turn a sod,
And suddenly, to your surprise,
You hear the whirl of seraphim,
And find you're under God's own eyes
And building palaces for him."

The rôle we are to play is to be fulfilled day by day, not all at once.

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MONEY MARKET

rent quotations follow:		Houston New	
ans—renew'l rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
ercial paper	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
neral loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
eral loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
ncney	5	5	5
Loans—			
nety days	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
o six months	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
ver in New York	Today	Today	Today
ver in London	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
ld in London	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New York
yes	\$74,000,000	\$1,218,000
no today ..	64,000,000	
.....	28,000,000	333,000

today . . . 33,000,000	111,000
bank credit 28,522,688	103,000

Acceptance Market

.....	4% @ 41
.....	4% @ 41
.....	4% @ 41
.....	4% @ 41
.....	4% @ 41
.....	4% @ 41
.....	5 @ 47

eligible and private eligible bank
 general ¼ per cent higher.

Federal Reserve Bank Rates		
Percent		
1	5%	Budapest
2	5	Calcutta
3	5	Copenhagen
4	5	Helsingfors
5	4½	London
6	4½	Lisbon
7	3½	Madrid
8	5	Moscow
9	5	Paris
10	5	Prague
11	5	Riga
12	4½	Rome
13	4½	Stockholm
14	10	Swiss Bank
15	7	Tokyo

4	Vienna	6 1/2
4	Warsaw	9 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quotations of foreign exchange rates compared with the last previous day:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
London	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.865
Paris	4.85 1/2	4.85 1/2	4.865
Amsterdam	0.390	0.390 1/2	.139
Geneva	1.389 1/2	1.389 1/2	.193
Berlin	0.523 1/2	0.523 1/2	.193
Stockholm	.2381	.2381	.238
Copenhagen	.1408	.1408	.1487

W	0.0296	0.0296½	0.0296
W	2666	2666½	268
TK	0.0252	0.0252	0.0252
W	0.0129½	0.0129½	193
W	4010	4010	402
W	1746	1746	1749
W	2666	2666	268
W	0.1125	0.1125	0.1122
W	0.0450	0.0450	1.0805
W	0.061	0.061	193
W	1621	1620	193
W	2676	2676	268
W	1925	1925	193
W	0.0178	0.0178	193
Far East			
W	5037½	5037½	5425
W	0.6480	0.6489	*

3649	3650	4866
4681		4985
4975	4975	50
5700	5700	5678
th America		
4206	4206	4245
1195	1195	3245
1211	1206	1216
9804	9804	9733
3.99	3.99	4.865
1.0178	1.0178	1.0342
1910	1910	1930
th America		
1.00	1.00	1.00
9930	9930	1.00
4437½	4462½	4986

TRUST SECURITIES		Bid	Asked
% pf.....	89		
90	94		
24	28		
55	80		
61 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂		
49 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂		
44 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂		
12	13		
50			
19			
Int Corp.	70	72 ¹ / ₂	
on Inc.	18	20	

Corp.	53	56
...	75	80
...	120	129
...	129	207
...	211	218
...	184	185
...	78	80
Corp.	32	42
...	25	25
...	87	92
...	96	99
...	18	19
...	19	25
...	28	28
...	21	24
...	48	52
...	58	102
...	100	100
...	24	25
...	99	101
...	126	126
...	74	75
...	58	61
...	34	37
...	89	89
...	97	101
...	15	16
...	16	16
...	16	17
...	15	16

25%	22%
21%	—
25%	—
23%	—
24%	25%
10%	11%
Am.	11%
Asso.	112
Corp.	—
100	—
33	—
125	—
100	—
bits.	112%
92%	95%
101	103
11	12

73½	76½
29	31
57½	60
87	90
28	32
53	55
29½	28
77½	66
103	105
45	52
42	44
26	29
27½	29½
52	52
26	29
45	50

39	12	<p>GOOD INVESTMENT</p> <p>UNITED STATES</p> <p>NEW YORK</p> <p>tonnage of</p> <p>Corporation</p> <p>368 tons, an</p> <p>over Aug. 31</p> <p>255 tons over</p> <p>was announce</p> <p>The corpora</p> <p>has reflected</p>
41		
107		
149 1/2	145 1/2	
77 1/2	51 1/2	
115		
35 1/2	36 1/2	
196 1/2	190 1/2	
19 1/2	12 1/2	
17	13 1/2	
19 1/2		
44 1/2		
94		
95 1/2		
22	23 1/2	

27	34	in the steel
37	—	months. The
37 1/2	—	30 was 3,637.0
94	—	3,570.927, reflecting
98	102	owing to hot
99	—	tonnage rose
90	84	
95 1/2	96 3/4	
95 3/4	96 1/2	
90	33	
95	98	

ISLAND
With a total
September, Island
for the first time
its monthly pro-
duction, a figure that
month of 1927, was
member. The his-

year had been \$1.65. A stock
regular
Oct.
stock from
the stock

RAMOR
Sept.
with
of
share on
share on
share on
share on

LOS ANGELES
and 55 operators
met at Chamber
discussion of gas
when deep zone
production
The chairman
point committee

AMERICAN
Operating Income
Telephone & Tele

Tires That Deserve Your Investigation



When some product has been developed that, by its every day performance, seems to be better than any competitive product in its field, you are probably interested in inspecting that article. Such a product we honestly believe to be the present day Goodyear Double Eagle tire and tube.

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
in the World

ing coupons. Learn the
it. Open to everyone.

ip-clip of the shears means
ollars semi-annually
ars a year) on each
vest in good
age Bonds.
More
urn for a little effort.
d not be a millionaires.

Champion

A detailed black and white illustration of the White House, showing its iconic portico with columns and the central entrance. The drawing is framed by a decorative border.


 ...planning yourself, let us tell
 about our Savings Plan
 is behind the bonds
 Write, today, for
 attractive book-
 Behind the Bonds.
 ...house

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 D. J. MORTGAGE CO.
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bridge
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**INCREASE IN
TUNNAGE**

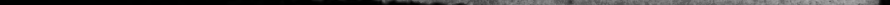
unfilled tonnage
ready improvement
very during recent
tonnage on June
July 31 it fell to
temporary slump
On Aug. 31 the
1,043.

COAL CO.
of 537,585 tons in
Coal Company
Year has brought
in above 500,000
exceeded in every
exception of De-

33 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

T. C. Fales & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

<p>drilling begin was taken, permissioned to rule the situation.</p>	<p>MASSACHUSETTS</p>
<p>TELEPHONE</p> <p>The American company for Australia compared with \$6- in 1927.</p>	<p>TREASURY OFFERING CLOSED</p> <p>WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Subscription books on offering of \$200,000,000 or thereabouts of 4½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Oct. 15, 1928, due Sept. 15, 1929, closed at close of business Tuesday.</p>
	<p>POND CREEK POCAHONTAS</p> <p>With output of 72,215 tons in September, total production of Pond Creek Pocahontas company for the first nine months of 1928, was 500,327 tons, compared with 560,702 tons in the similar period of 1927.</p>



Thousands of women are grateful this year that they see that civic tool, the ballot, that will enable them help elect to office a man who will safeguard and promote the observance of the home protection law. Thousands of other women would be equally eager to go to the polls and do likewise if they could be convinced that prohibition is a big issue of the November election. It remains for those of us who are informed to enlighten them and make them see that Nov. 5 is their great opportunity to insist on upholding a law that makes it harder for men to do wrong and easier for them to do right.